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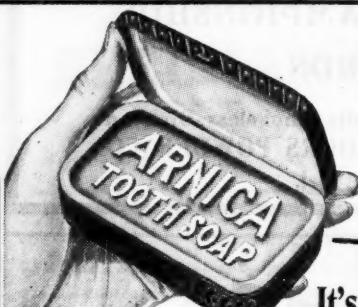


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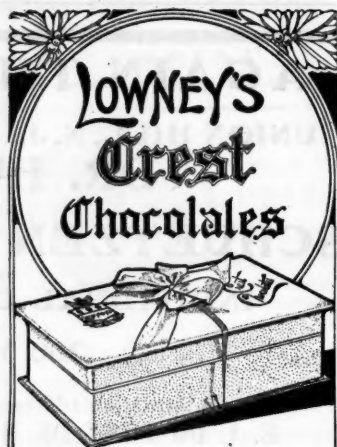
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PAY OF ARMY AVIATORS.

The remarks of Capt. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., who is well known as an Army aviator, may throw some light on the slow development of the science of flying in the U.S. Army. Writing in Leslie's Weekly of "The Future of the Aeroplane in Our Army," he says: "Strange as it may seem, we of the aviation service in the Army are facing the unique situation of having enough money for present needs, with the probability that Congress will appropriate \$100,000 more for the fiscal year of 1913, yet we cannot procure a sufficient number of officers to carry on even the experimental work. At least thirty-eight officers are needed on aviation duty during the next year, in order to work out the many and varied problems which now confront us. These men would later be a nucleus around which an adequate corps could be built. A great difficulty in getting officer-aviators is the fact that there is no extra compensation allowed for the risk run and the additional expenses imposed upon a flier. Officers, however much actuated by patriotic motives, do not flock to the flying field under existing conditions. To obtain four officers for this duty the War Department scoured the entire Army from Jan. 1 to April 12, 1912, nearly three months and a half. More than ten men refused the detail. Yet these were men who had previously volunteered for and desired the work."

Captain Beck gives a table showing the percentage increases in pay for the aviator-officers of European nations. He describes the work that has been done by the U.S. Army aviation branch in the past year, and adds: "We have cleared away a mass of doubts on basic points, and now stand ready to take advantage of the knowledge gained thereby to advance the science rapidly. But this cannot be done without officers. It is not a matter of expense." The following table of the percentage increases for aviation officers for other countries makes a startling contrast when compared with the want of any recognition on the part of our Government of the risks involved in flying:

	France	Germany	Austria	Great Britain	Russia	First year Austria	First year United States
2d Lieut.	114	158	125	39	40	300	117
1st Lieut.	106	128	97	61	35	237	125
Captain	83	54	70	52	28	172	87

In addition to these increments, an officer can, in France, by increasing his flying time, earn 3.78 times his base pay. In Russia he is given other substantial consideration.

Captain Beck seems to have touched the sore spot in the backward state of our aviation development. It is idle to expect officers to agree to so hazardous an assignment as that of flying in the present stage of the science, without the assurance of risk compensation such as other nations recognize as entirely legitimate. One has but to keep track of the daily flying accidents, nearly all fatal, to understand the reluctance of officers to undertake such a detail without proper consideration being given to the chances they are taking.

The ups and downs of diplomacy and the way in which a war will confirm the truth of Burns's saying that the "best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley" are called to mind by the transfer of Baron von Bieberstein from Constantinople to London as German Ambassador. It looked for a time as if his diplomacy would make the German influence supreme throughout the Moslem regions, but suddenly the Young Turk party rose to power and supplanted the old régime upon which the German Ambassador had staked his hopes. The reformers were trained in the Paris school and had strong

pro-British leanings through the alliance of France and England. Then on the heels of the deposition of the Sultan came the war with Italy. If the German influence was worth anything to the Turks then they thought would be the time to see it exerted in their behalf by pressure brought to bear by the Kaiser upon his ally, Italy; but nothing was done, and Turkey realized that she must work out her own salvation. The change of ambassadors at London seems to chime in with the desire of a large section of the party in power to bring about a German "understanding," and some affect to see in the transfer a hope cherished by the Kaiser that the astute von Bieberstein will replace French influence in the British capital as he succeeded in doing for a time at Constantinople. Others more affected by a knowledge of the nuisance to commerce which the Tripolitan war has become believe that the shift of ambassadors is a prelude to a combination between Germany, Russia and Austria to induce Italy to end the war, but too often have we heard of such proposed "pressure" and seen it eventuate in nothing to place much faith in such expectations now.

Those who so often speak of the change in the character of the soldier of to-day as compared with his predecessors in this country probably do not know just how great that change is, if we go as far back as the first years of this new Republic. Taking the Army collected by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1793-4 to meet the Indian attacks on the Western frontier, we find it was made up of elements which would not be tolerated in an army of the present time. First Lieut. William W. Edwards, 10th U.S. Cav., writing of this force in the May-June M.S.I. Journal, says that "Wayne's forces were recruited largely from the driftwood of humanity, the loafers of the Eastern cities, men to whom the sight of firearms was a rarity and woodcraft unknown." One historian has said that "the recruits were gathered by sweeping the streets and prisons of their beggars, tramps and criminals." This condition was due to two causes: one, the using up of most of the available material for good soldiers by the Revolutionary War, and the dread of the horrors of Indian warfare created by the previous wars with the savages. Yet the power of military drill to change the character of men, making the weak strong and the unworthy worthy, is nowhere better shown than in the results on these off-scourings of humanity of the discipline to which Wayne subjected them. Lieutenant Edwards says that "what the Legion lacked in numbers it more than made up in the results of the twelve months' training. The men stood erect, their step was elastic, their muscles hard. Wayne had breathed into them confidence in him, and with it came confidence in themselves. They had caught some of his soldierly spirit, and he began to feel he could depend on them." When these men took part in the battle of the Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee River, they were sent in a bayonet charge against the main body of the redskins, whom they scattered like leaves, the engagement being over so soon that some of the troops did not have a chance to get into action at all. The fighting occurred in a wooded country admirably adapted to the savage method of hidden warfare. Three successive lines of painted warriors held a line extending two miles. We are told that "the Infantry swept down upon the woods where lurked the Indians like a second tornado. The strident yells of the Regulars as, with pieces empty after the single volley, they closed in hand-to-hand encounter swelled above the cries of their savage combatants." This success of Wayne's bayonet charge awakens a conjecture as to what would have happened if Braddock when he met his famous defeat had used the bayonet as did the troops of "Mad Anthony" on the Maumee. Here was an instance when it took more than a year to develop an army of 2,500 men able to do battle against Indians untrained in the art of modern war, and the United States then held more men accustomed to outdoor life and to such hardships as are met with in a campaign in proportion to the entire population than the nation has to-day; yet we are asked to confide the defense of this country in this day of fierce industrial competition to the military potentialities of men taken from the factory, the store, the mill and the office stool.

An officer of the Medical Corps of the Army says: "I have had this extract from the New York Medical Record of April 27, 1912, typewritten to send to you. It is timely and to the point." The extract referred to is as follows: "The death by heart failure of Gen. Frederick D. Grant emphasizes the repeated warnings of the medical profession that we should treat a senile heart with respect. As far as we know there is not the slightest disagreement on this one point—every human heart over fifty, and perhaps over forty-five, cannot stand much internal pressure without being ruined or at least damaged. A very slight man may go through severe muscular exertion with but little damage, but a heavy man, like the General, places on the heart and arteries a hydrostatic pressure beyond the safety point, and it never recovers. When the system is placed under an extra strain by disease the heart cannot stand it. The annual riding endurance tests are beyond human endurance. The pitiful feature of this deplorable death is the fact that General Grant in his last annual report had called attention to the opinion of life insurance examiners that Army officers were becoming poor risks on account of the increasing strains of their positions. There is a suspicion that he felt it himself and was fully aware that a disease which would not ordinarily be fatal for many years would kill him promptly. The increasing

body of lay opinion against excessive exertion should now have some weight in preventing unnecessary strains in the future. The Surgeon General of the Navy has shown that 'trained' athletes do not last as well in the Navy as the non-athletic. The statistics of Anderson, of Yale, do show that 'Y' men in the last fifty years have had less mortality than the 'weaklings' who could not compete, but the difference should be greater, for such perfect specimens ought to have far less mortality. It is safe to predict more deaths like General Grant's unless we treat the heart of the man over forty-five with more gentleness." There can be no doubt of the soundness of this opinion, and we hope that it will have its influence in the proper quarter. Subjecting men past middle life to an wholly unnecessary strain upon their diminishing vitality for the purpose of a theoretical demonstration of physical fitness is somewhat in the nature of the cruel and unusual punishments forbidden by our fundamental law. That officers who are liable to be subjected to a severe physical strain should keep themselves in condition is undoubtedly true, but the tests of fitness to which they are subjected should be determined with a proper regard to medical advice.

It is satisfactory to learn that nearly all the states have now adopted the Army standard of physical examination. This is as it should be, but in numerous cases the standard prescribed is not lived up to. It is far better to have companies of fifty men fit for the field than larger companies containing many men who would be unfit for service. In Western states having a smaller force of National Guardsmen we believe the physical requirements are more rigidly held to than in some of the larger forces East. An officer of the National Guard of the state of Washington, which has about 1,023 officers and men, in writing us regarding the enlistments in his state says: "After enlistment the health of our men is not under constant observation, as in the Army, and there may be some temptation on the part of the examining physician to assist recruiting by a less strict requirement, but it is the intention in this state, at least, to enlist no one who is not able physically to stand a campaign in any part of the world, and a statement that half our men are unfit would be far from the truth." We are informed that Colorado, which also has a force of some 850 officers and men, also subjects its men to a physical examination by officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army according to the standards of the Regular Army. Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, under date of May 3, has issued an order adopting rules for the examination of recruits as published in general orders by the War Department. Connecticut has close on 3,000 officers and men. It is believed by some officers that the passing of the Federal Pay bill will open a larger field for recruiting, which is more difficult in larger cities than in small ones, owing to the greater number of attractions for young men. On account of this difficulty of recruiting, the Army rules in numerous cases have not been lived up to, as if they were too many recruits would have to be turned down. As we pointed out previously, at the present time about fifty per cent. of the paper strength of the Guard would be fit for service in case of war. By this we do not mean fifty per cent. from any one state, but fifty per cent. of the entire strength of the National Guard of the United States. In the opinion of officers best qualified to judge this is a liberal estimate.

Med. Insp. Charles H. T. Lowndes, U.S.N., believes that a change should be made in detailing medical officers to naval recruiting duty. It is his opinion that no medical officer should receive such a detail until he has made a cruise on a seagoing ship, for it is hardly fair, he holds, to a young assistant surgeon who perhaps has never seen a modern battleship to have to select men who are to live and work on that ship. Having the recruiting station in the center of a city furnishes an environment that does not permit the proper examination of the applicants. He has found that while the vessel was steaming the noises in the sick bay of the U.S.S. Virginia were not as confusing as those heard on a busy day at the recruiting station in Baltimore. Still he recognizes the necessity of having this central location for the station for the purpose of getting recruits, and he asks those who could criticize the admission of certain recruits to be charitable and suspend judgment on the recruiting officer till they have heard all the facts. The best recruits Dr. Lowndes has obtained are the country boys, and the worst come from the factories. The latter can hardly remember when they did not work; never knowing what play and happiness are, they are dwarfed both in body and mind. Next to the last type of recruits come the oyster-dredgers. The sufferings and hardships they endure age the young and wreck the strong. In his paper which is printed in the Military Surgeon Dr. Lowndes warns recruiting officers not to reject an applicant brutally, but kindly, else an enemy of the Service may be made forever, whereas, if the undesirable applicant is sent away with a good, hopeful word, he may in turn send other recruits to the station.

In reply to the sensational article of Dr. Binet-Sanglé on morbidity in the French army Dr. Noel, an army physician, has just published an article in the Bulletin Medical to show that the mortality of the army has decreased during the last decade from 5.73 per thousand in 1900 to 3.95 per thousand in 1909. Dr. Noel believes that the frequency of contagious diseases in the French army has been explained by a condition of low resistance in the race.

The Antarctic explorer, Shackleton, says that navigators in ice laden seas were familiar with the fact that the higher an observer was above the deck of a vessel the less competent he was to judge of the approach of ice. Sir Ernest said he always had a man as near the water line as possible. During fog or at night an iceberg viewed from a high angle would blend with the sea, but from the deck it would loom up in almost the darkest night. Apropos of Admiral Peary's letter to us on the ability of searchlights to "pick up" icebergs, H. D. Wallace in a letter to the Scientific American calls attention to the demand of the Suez Canal authorities that all vessels using the waterway use searchlights. He argues that if automobiles and locomotives use strong headlights, the seas in front of an ocean liner should equally be swept by powerful lights. As the discoverer of the North Pole has well said, if a searchlight will expose a lead-colored torpedobomb lying low in the water, it will certainly throw into relief a towering mass of ice. Although heretofore the warships of our Navy have been prompt to avail themselves of their searchlights in zones of danger, it is to be hoped that the loss of the Titanic will only increase their watchfulness in this regard and make still plainer to their commanding officers the necessity of utilizing to their fullest extent all the possibilities of these powerful lights. One who has traveled through a peculiar fog on the New England coast which is only a few feet deep, and often while completely shrouding the ships' bodies will leave sails and spars in full view, thus giving the effect of spectral vessels, suggests that, whereas in such a fog a searchlight thrown dead ahead could not penetrate the blanket of mist, it might be able to make itself seen if directed upward so as to have only a few feet of fog to penetrate. Then a lookout high up in the crow's nest of another ship, he believes, might be able to see the shaft of light. In confirmation of the statement by Peary Captain Barman, of the Red Star liner Finland, reports that nine bergs were sighted during his last voyage west while the vessel was passing about fifty miles to the south of the Titanic's grave. There was no difference in the temperature of the water twelve miles and one mile distant from the first berg sighted, the temperature reading forty-two degrees in each case. The next day, when no ice was in sight, the water showed a temperature of thirty-four degrees.

While the rations which the watchful care of Commissary General Sharpe has developed invite a lingering over each U.S. Army repast, it may be worth while to record as a warning that Napoleon was always a very hasty eater, rarely allowing more than fifteen minutes for any meal. In later life he suffered from severe digestive troubles, perhaps the natural result of this haste. Dr. Bonnette, in the Bulletin du Service de Santé Militaire, summarized in the Military Surgeon, gives a sketch of the principal diseases from which Napoleon suffered at different periods of his career. At the siege of Toulon he contracted itch from a gunner, and never quite fully recovered, as it left a recurring eczema. During the early part of his consulate he was greatly troubled with a tendency to gout. About this time he began to suffer from a persistent cough and difficulty in breathing. He became pale, emaciated and much depressed, and a fatal termination seemed probable. For a long time he refused to have medical advice, but finally saw Dr. Desgenettes. After the interview Napoleon denounced him as a babler and his art as an imposture. The advice given was not followed. His condition becoming steadily worse, he was finally persuaded to allow Dr. Corvisart to examine him. The latter's diagnosis was an "itch driven inward, loss of flesh and pulmonary disorders." More shrewd than Desgenettes, Corvisart told Napoleon that his complaint was not serious, "merely a humor which had been driven inward and which must be brought out again." He accordingly applied blisters to Napoleon's chest, and the treatment was followed by such rapid improvement that the Corsican showed his gratitude by bestowing substantial benefits on the fortunate physician. When a post-mortem on Napoleon was held at Longwood the upper lobe of the left lung was found to contain numerous tuberculous nodules and a few old cavities; the lung was also adherent to the chest wall and pericardium. During his numerous campaigns Napoleon seemed to enjoy excellent health. Whenever he felt out of sorts he took a very hot bath to induce free perspiration. When about forty years of age he became stout and his mind somewhat lethargic. He failed to grasp situations or make his resolutions as rapidly as formerly, and even fell asleep when studying maps. At this time he became increasingly subject to attacks of acute dysuria. In 1819, at St. Helena, Napoleon suffered from a painful congestion of the liver, for which a naval surgeon recommended a change of climate. At the autopsy a scirrhous cancer was found near the pylorus, which was adherent to the left lobe of the liver.

Replying to the question, "Why is the facing of the uniform of the marines at variance with the facings appointed for the several arms of the Service in the Army?" the Sun says: "Probably the reason for diversity is that the Marine Corps is not intended to operate with the Army. It is the senior service and is entitled to consideration by itself. The uniform of the marines became blue with red facings on July 4, 1840. Before that time it had consisted of a green coat with white or buff facings, an undress frock coat of the same color, sword with white ivory cross hilt, white leather belts. The antiquity of the green uniform is shown in a requisition dated aboard the Boston in 1778 calling for green coats faced with white and plain white (not gilt) buttons, for white waistcoats and breeches. A year later Capt. John Adams, of the Boston, notes in his diary that Paul Jones had habited his marines in a uniform 'variant from the uniform established by Congress—golden buttons for himself, two epaulets, marines in red and white instead of green,' and elsewhere he describes this as a British uniform. The green was appropriate since the marines were intended to be the sharpshooters of the Service, and green from the days of the long bow has been the color of the master of small arms. The earliest marine uniform on this continent is that prescribed for three regiments recruited in 1740, camlet coats, brown linen waistcoat and canvas trousers." The Marine Committee, Sept. 5, 1776, adopted an order providing for the marines "a green coat faced with white, round cuff, slashed sleeves and pockets, with buttons round the cuff, silver epaulet on the right shoulder,

skirt turned back, buttons to suit the facings; white waistcoat and breeches edged with green, black garters and gaiters"; green shirts were ordered for the men "if they can be procured." The Marine Corps was authorized by a resolution of Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. Previous to this, on June 15, 1775, George Washington was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and June 16, 1775, a Quartermaster's Department was authorized on his recommendation, and two chief engineers with four assistants provided by the action of Congress. A Subsistence Department followed, July 19, and the appointment of James Warren as Paymaster General, July 2, 1775. The Army was substantially abolished after the War of the Revolution, but we do not see where the Marine Corps comes in as the senior service.

Giving hopeful suggestions as to the availability of canals to carry off flood waters and the possibilities of diverting the waters of tributaries of the lower Mississippi River, the paper of Major Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in the May-June Professional Memoirs, has a timely application to the floods that have been devastating the lower valley of that stream. "There are," Major Smith tells us, "a number of minor streams each of which may be diverted into a tributary, and attention is now being given to them on account of the large land areas that can be reclaimed. A plan has been made to divert the waters of the Cypress Creek, Ark., probably amounting at times to 2,100 cubic feet a second, through a canal along a number of bayous and lakes running generally parallel to the Mississippi and into the tributaries of the Red River. The levees along the south side of the Arkansas may then be joined with the Mississippi system and there will result a continuous levee line between Pine Bluff, Ark., and a point near the mouth of the Red River, a distance of about 414 miles, thus forming a complete protection for the alluvial lands of Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana against the overflow of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. * * * It has been proposed to divert the Red River through the Atchafalaya to close the present gap in the levee system at the mouth of the former and to provide for navigation between it and the Mississippi River by means of a lock." The difficulty of making the levees a complete protection is found in the fact that the Mississippi receives large additions to its volume from tributaries not far distant from each other. These tributaries make necessary openings in the levee system, and these gaps, except that due to the Red River, must remain in order to provide for the drainage. If the Mississippi were like the Nile, which flows in a single stretch of 1,500 miles without a tributary, the problem would be simple. The tremendous erosion of the banks by the current of the river, especially at the time of floods, is explained with the striking statement that at Albemarle, about thirty miles above Vicksburg, the annual rate of advance of the river into the bank is 440 feet. A photograph shows how the banks are protected with the fascine channel mattress extending several hundred feet out from the shore.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has a fine military department. We find the instructor thus referred to in the roster of the faculty: "Harrison Jackson Price, A.B., professor of military science and tactics; Commandant of Cadets." There is no reference here to the fact that Price, A.B., is a captain in the Army. Much more definite is the Army List and Directory, which thus refers to that officer: "Harrison J. Price, Captain Infantry, Purdue University." However, in the description of the department we learn that it is "under the direction of an officer of the United States Army, detailed by the War Department for that purpose." The student corps is organized as a regiment of infantry as prescribed for the Regular Service, with three battalions and a band, the latter being composed of cadets only. Students completing the four years' course in the military department in a satisfactory manner receive a special military diploma, and a refund of a part of the matriculation fees is granted for those reaching the grade of captain in the corps. Three drill hours a week are laid down. The instruction is both theoretical and practical. Captain Price is assisted by a retired non-commissioned officer. The instruction is compulsory for all non-alien male students of the freshman and sophomore classes. In the catalogue's description of the department this wise advice appears: "Apart from the advantages of military knowledge, the benefit of healthful exercises, strict discipline and the tendency to correct physical defects should overbalance any prejudice against military training as given at this university." Emphasis is laid upon the fact that under no conditions can the corps be called out for active service.

After showing from a comparison between the Army typhoid rates in 1898 and in 1911 the benefits which have come to troops from vaccination against the fever, Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in his recent address before the Buffalo Medical Union, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association of May 4, explains that, contrary to the general impression of the layman, conditions are simpler in civil life than in the Army, as far as making vaccination effective is concerned. In the far distant future, when sanitation is perfect, Major Russell can foresee that there may be little necessity for vaccination, but in the meantime, in this and in the succeeding four or five generations, most of the typhoid now occurring in our cities and country districts can be prevented by vaccination. It is now proper to recognize that vaccination may be carried out successfully in the presence of an epidemic. This has recently been done in Torrington, Conn., and Guantanamo, Cuba.

Medical officers of the Navy will see the necessity emphasized for the most careful scrutiny of suspected typhoid carriers on board ship in the history in the Journal of the American Medical Association of May 4 by Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, of the tracing of such a carrier on the steamship Acme, a vessel carrying lumber from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco. Typhoid broke out repeatedly on that vessel, and on the examination of one suspected member of the crew the city bacteriologist of San Francisco said he was not a carrier of the bacilli. Still the disease continued. The ship was disinfected and every sanitary means taken to avoid fever conditions. The suspected member had had typhoid several years before, but seemed

thoroughly cured. After months of investigation it was decided that three possible carriers, including the one first examined, should be kept under observation ashore for twenty-four hours. This time the first man suspected was proved to be a constant source of danger by the discovery that fifty-five of the cultures isolated gave the reaction characteristic of typhoid bacilli. The man, who was thirty-six years of age and apparently in sound health, but for the possibilities of discovery brought about by the scientific examination of cultures might never have been proved to be a carrier.

The British Admiralty has just created a new post, and has selected an Irishman to fill it, writes the "Marquise de Fontenoy" in the New York Tribune. The post is that of admiral of patrols, and the officer in question is Rear Admiral John Michael De Robeck. He will have under his command four flotillas of destroyers. He is a brother of Baron von Robeck, who while a member of the Swedish nobility was born and bred in Ireland, of Irish forebears. Although Admiral De Robeck is now an officer of the British navy, his great-grandfather fought on the side of the Americans in the Revolutionary War. This Baron De Robeck was purely a Swede, and was serving in the Swedish army as a cornet of cavalry, but, obtaining leave of the Swedish king, he joined a French dragon regiment under orders for America and served under Rochambeau. Having fallen in love with a beautiful Irish girl, daughter and heiress of Richard Fitzpatrick, younger brother of the Earl of Upper Ossory, he migrated to Ireland, was naturalized a British subject by special act of Parliament. His son served under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular war. The family name of the De Robecks is Fock. Besides the Irish and Swedish, there is a Russian branch, the head of which latter is the Lieutenant General Fock who distinguished himself in connection with the defense of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war.

The Swiss government feels aggrieved because the Germans use the word "suisse," the French word for a native of Switzerland, to designate a farm hand. In France one of the meanings as a common noun is a verger of a church. The objection that Switzerland makes to the German use of the word is that although farms hands as a class are reputable, among them there are often black sheep, and when these rascals are brought before a magistrate the name "suisse" tends to make it appear that the Swissers are a bad lot. The Swiss authorities have brought the matter to the notice of the German government, alleging that law-abiding Swiss abroad suffer from this use of the word, with the result that instructions have been given that in future the term "suisse" is not to be used in a generic sense, but that any farm hand having to appear in court to answer any charge is to be designated according to his actual calling—swineherd, cowkeeper or carter, as the case may be. If a whole country can thus feel itself insulted by a linguistic affront the friends of the U.S. Military Academy certainly are justified in insisting upon the banishment of the word "cadet" from the dictionary of vice.

The Cleveland (Ohio) News of May 3 says: "Stanley Bolek, eighteen years old, 3928 Storer avenue, was given the alternative by Judge Baer in criminal branch of municipal court Friday of serving a sentence of \$25, costs and thirty days in the workhouse, imposed on the charge of petit larceny for stealing a bicycle, or of joining the Army. Bolek chose the latter. Bolek pleaded he was unable to find work in Cleveland. The judge sized up his frame and told him he ought to join the Army or Navy. The boy told the court he would follow the advice if he was released. He was given a suspended sentence of \$25, costs and thirty days and was given until May 7 to make his application with the local recruiting station." When this lad offers himself for enlistment he and Judge Baer will get some information about the Army of which they are evidently much in need.

The Manila Times says: "Honolulu is a splendid naval base, and should be enlarged and extended to the limit dictated by prudence seeking security for the United States, but the naval base is only a link in American naval strategy in the Pacific. There ought to be a naval base in the Philippines, and time can but more fully demonstrate the necessity so clearly shown by recent events. And that naval base should be in a basin back of Corregidor, with docks and shops so necessary to keep warships on the firing line. Olongapo is an impossibility as a naval base or station, and even the present small expenditures there represent a waste if they could in any way contribute to the foundations of a real and permanent base."

A communication signed by John Andrews, as chairman, and Edward Dwyer, as secretary, of the American Continental League, has been sent to Congressman Martin W. Littleton, of New York, notifying him that at a meeting of the league in Brooklyn on April 28 it was resolved that he be urged to withdraw the measure to appropriate \$7,500,000 to celebrate an alleged peace of one hundred years with England. The letter to Mr. Littleton said: "Lest we forget the memory of our compatriots who were starved to death on the English prison ship within half a mile of where we meet to-night, we ask you in the name of truth and love of our great Republic to withdraw this bill forthwith."

The control of health conditions in the Philippines, which was begun by the officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army immediately after the occupation of the islands had become an accomplished fact, has now reached such a point that Director of Health Victor G. Heiser, M.D., was able to say in his report: "Among adults in the Philippines the death rate already compares most favorably with that of temperate climates. The health of the U.S. troops in the Philippines during the past year is practically the same as that of the troops stationed in the United States."

The British warship Melpomene arrived in Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 2, and exchanged salutes with the forts. The detonations, it is said, alarmed the people, whose fears that a bombardment was in progress were allayed by the British consul.

CRITICISMS ON NAVY YARD MANAGEMENT.

A little more than a year ago Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, U.S.N., submitted for publication in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute an article on naval administration which was found sufficiently acceptable to be put into type, but then the troubles of Mr. Evans began. Professor Alger, secretary and treasurer of the Institute, wrote to him stating that on reading a proof of the article he concluded that while it might do for a civilian it contained words "hardly proper from a naval officer." The Secretary of the Navy at first approved of the publication of the article, with some amendments to which the author consented. Then "Commander Coontz was sent for and told peremptorily that the article must not be published in the Proceedings, for the reason that it was merely destructively critical as well as disrespectful." Now that the article appears in the report of the hearing of Mr. Evans before the House Naval Committee it is seen that it is not fairly open to this characterization, and the Navy Department or whoever is responsible for its suppression is put in the indefensible position of having sought to suppress criticisms which should have been listened to and called to the attention of all interested in the improvement of naval conditions. That the article was critical is shown by the following extracts:

But first let us outline briefly what this paper purports to establish:

It will show that the expenditures each year in the industrial navy yards amount to \$45,000,000.

It will point out that if thirty per cent. of this expenditure can be saved and applied to new ships, an additional battleship, or its equivalent, can be built each year at no expense to the people.

It will prove that the industrial navy yards are grossly inefficient.

It will demonstrate that the inefficiency of navy yards is due to military administration, poor organization, inexperienced officials, and lack of incentive to bring forth the best efforts of officers and employees.

It will establish that with good organization, skilled officials, and scientific management the expenditures in the industrial navy yards will be reduced by thirty per cent., or even more.

It will describe the methods by which an efficient organization, skilled officials, and scientific management may be obtained.

It will show that the responsibility for conditions in the navy yards rests with the officers of the Navy.

It will place with naval officers the responsibility for increasing the efficiency of navy yards, for reducing the expenditures in the Navy, and for making it possible to secure a greater Navy at no additional expense to the American people.

The people of this country want no false economy in the Navy; they want no reduction in military efficiency; they want above all things the highest military efficiency; but they also want the worth of their money; they want the greatest Navy that it is possible to obtain for the money expended. If true economy can be practiced which will result in savings without reduction in military efficiency the people have a right to demand this result.

Navy yards do not exist to give employment to the idle labor in the vicinity.

Navy yards do not exist for the benefit of the cities or towns in which they are situated.

Navy yards do not exist for the benefit of the political popularity of the Congressmen who represent the districts in which the yards are situated.

Navy yards do not exist for the benefit of labor unions.

Navy yards do not exist to give high ranking naval officers shore stations as commanders and pleasant homes, in which they may round out their careers on the active list.

Navy yards do not exist to enable naval constructors in the Navy to make reputations by means of which they can secure positions at high salaries in civil life.

Navy yards do not exist for the purpose of furnishing pleasant shore duty for seagoing naval officers.

If the navy yards are measured by the cost of the output, they are failures. The cost is so much greater than it should be, so much greater than it would be if the yards were operated by a corporation instead of the Government, that the losses due to the excessive costs will quickly bankrupt any owner other than the Government.

The reason for the excessive cost of navy yard work, and the long time required to do this work is that the industrial navy yards are inefficient. The causes of inefficiency are many, and no attempt will be made to name all, but the most important will be indicated in the following paragraphs:

The administration of industrial navy yards is essentially a military one, while the principal ends to be attained are not military, but are industrial—that is, to repair ships in the shortest time for the least money and to furnish supplies to the fleet. An industrial establishment conducted on military lines cannot reach the highest efficiency; it cannot reach the efficiency of the average industrial establishment which is operated along industrial lines.

The most important cause of the inefficiency of navy yards is that many of the officers have little or no experience in shopwork, shop methods, or industrial management. This is true not only of subordinate officers, but is true of officers in the position of shop superintendent, or even the head of an important department. The majority of the officers on duty in navy yards have had no previous navy yard duty and have had no experience in an industrial plant.

There are a few officers on duty in navy yards, some in charge of important work, who not only have no training for the work, but who have no interest in it. These consider that the work is no part of their profession; they realize that they cannot be successful; they feel that they are placed in a false position; they are aware that the mechanical force under them knows that they are unable to direct work; and they are often humiliated by the mistakes which they make. These surely have no place in important positions in the industrial navy yards.

The inefficiency, with the consequent delays and excessive cost, which must be charged against the causes enumerated in this paragraph is very large.

To the man, in or out of the Navy, who knows what shop management really means, it is an impossibility for the man who periodically goes to sea, who spends the greater part of his life at sea, and who is an expert in the duties of a line officer, to be even moderately successful in the management of a navy yard shop or a navy yard department.

Excessive cost of work and delays due to poor shop management follow as a natural result of the inexperience of the manager, heads of divisions, shop superintendents, or others in authority.

I shall not attempt examples, but perhaps it is well to record that I have been told by an important navy yard foreman that he has little time for his real work as the greater part of his time is taken up in attempting to correct mistakes made by inexperienced officers, making explanations for officers, and in attempting to prevent officers from making serious or ludicrous blunders. Can this be a statement of facts?

At the present time the line officers on duty at navy yards are among the most competent line officers in the Navy; they are picked men. In time of war these officers will be needed with the fleet; they will be required for executive officers, engineer officers, ordnance officers, navigators and battery officers, and they will go with the fleet; every officer in the Navy knows this to be true. On a declaration of war ninety per cent. of the officers, below the grade of commander, now on duty at the navy yards, will be ordered to the fleet.

The effect of the detachment of this number of officers (many of whom hold important positions) from the navy yards, can easily be imagined; the yards will be completely demoralized; the organization will be destroyed. It will be necessary

to build up a new organization just at the time when the yards are most needed, just at the time when the yards will have thrown upon them the greatest amount of work. In the Navy blind, or do naval officers know so little of industrial organization to believe that this is of little moment, or that a new organization can be perfected in a few days, or in a few weeks?

The responsibility is with the officers of the Navy. It is for them to decide whether this country shall have an efficient administration of navy yards, or that they are to remain enduring monuments of inefficiency.

A naval collier, commanded by a civilian master, operates with a civilian crew of thirty-five; the same collier, commanded by a naval officer and manned by naval seamen, requires a crew of seventy to eighty-five men. The small civilian crew does the same work as the naval crew and does it equally as well, but one follows industrial methods to perform industrial work, and the other employs military methods.

To obtain the highest efficiency, the greatest success, the military features and military control must be banished from industrial navy yards. There are, however, some reasons which make military control desirable, and on account of these it must be accepted.

It would be unjust to assume that the suppression of these incisive criticisms was due to the belief that they could not be answered. Everyone familiar with the naval service must realize that there is much truth in them, even though the author may be considered as too uncompromising in his suggestions. In his examination by the committee Mr. Evans said: "I am not in sympathy with the present administration of navy yards looking at it from any point of view, either as a citizen or a naval officer. It is incomprehensible to me that anyone can advance the argument that a man who was in my class and who has not very much more brains than I have and has had no experience whatever in industrial management can do the work as well. If that is true, then what is the use of training?" Mr. Evans suggested that line officers in charge of repair work at our navy yards would learn more if they were somebody at the yard to train them and if they went to school longer. We have had twenty-five different captains of the yards at the seven industrial yards during the last three years, which is not conducive to efficiency and economy; also twenty commandants at our seven navy yards in a year.

"The Chairman: What I want to get at is if in your judgment a large part of this difference in the cost between the navy yard built ship and a private yard built ship is due to the military administration or organization or management of navy yards?"

"Mr. Evans: Why, there is not the slightest doubt about it. I do not see how there can be a difference of opinion about it."

Mr. Evans stated that at the Mare Island Yard there were about double the number of officers in the industrial department that were there under the Newberry scheme, with a large increase in warrant officers. The officers give directions that the foremen know are absurd. They were seldom seen in the shops and did not know what was going on. He hopes some day to see a requirement that no officer shall direct anything in the navy yard until he has himself worked with his hands for at least one year in the shops of the navy yards.

Mr. Buchanan, of the committee, who was trained as a bridge builder and structural iron worker, agreed with Mr. Evans that if a man is doing the work he should do eight hours is ample, and it is impossible for a man to work at the same rate of speed for ten hours as for eight hours. Mr. Buchanan, speaking from practical experience, said: "I am fully satisfied if the proper effort was made by proper management, with a sincere and earnest endeavor to create an efficient force, the work would be done cheaper and not at a greater cost due to the reduction of the hours of work."

Mr. Evans would like to see all the officers in the navy yards in plain clothes.

"Mr. Buchanan: I do not know whether or not it is justified, but I do know that a practical mechanic, an American spirited workman, does to a degree lose respect for the man that is in uniform directing the work he is doing."

MINORITY REPORT ON GENERAL AINSWORTH.

A minority report on the Ainsworth affair was filed on May 10 by Representative Prince, as ranking member of the minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The report protests against the Hay report as not really a committee report, but "in the nature of a quasi-judicial opinion upon questions of fact which have never been discussed or considered at any regular or special meeting of the committee." It condemns the methods of Chairman Hay and takes the position that he went beyond the scope of the authority of the committee in attempting to interfere with the discipline of the Army.

No bitterness toward the former Adjutant General is shown in this report. Most of the minority members are personal friends of General Ainsworth and credit him with having rendered "long and faithful service." At the same time the minority report says "a consideration of the entire record makes it clear that the Adjutant General was not unfairly treated. On the contrary, the record shows that the Secretary of War went to almost the extreme limit of leniency." Quotations are cited from General Ainsworth's letters given by the Secretary of War in his memorandum as being "of a highly insubordinate character." Speaking of Ainsworth's prompt request for retirement it is said: "It was the general understanding at the time that the Adjutant General took this step in order to avoid a court-martial on charges of insubordination." Concluding, the report says:

"It is difficult to imagine facts which present a case more completely and solely within the jurisdiction of the Executive than the foregoing. By the Constitution the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and upon him rests the responsibility for the discipline of that Service."

"These papers show that the question of General Ainsworth's conduct in submitting this memorandum of Feb. 3 was submitted directly to the President and that each step thereafter was taken by his orders. It is as completely beyond the province of this House or any of its committees to review his conduct in taking these steps as it would be beyond their jurisdiction to review his action in approving or setting aside the judgment of a court-martial. What would become of the discipline of our fighting force if Congress or its committees should deem themselves free to take up cudgels against the Commander-in-Chief on behalf of an officer whom he has disciplined? How long would the morale of the Army or the Navy last under such circumstances? Such a proposition needs only to be stated to have its absurdity demonstrated. We submit, therefore, that this report on its face shows itself to be a wholly unconstitutional attempt to assert powers not within the jurisdiction of this committee."

"But inasmuch as the report of the majority has

assumed to go into the facts of the case, we deem it proper to set out our dissenting views as to those facts, even though we believe that the entire subject is wholly outside the province of this committee."

"A consideration of the entire record makes it clear to us that the Adjutant General was not unfairly treated. There was no 'garbling' of evidence or distortion of language. On the contrary, the record shows that the Secretary of War went to almost the extreme of leniency. The letter of Sept. 19 from Huntington was couched in language of friendly caution; and even after the repetition of the offenses in the memorandum of Feb. 3 the Adjutant General was allowed to retire without a court-martial."

"While we regret that a long and faithful service should have so terminated, the officer, who virtually admitted his fault by his unwillingness to submit his conduct to a court composed of his peers, cannot now complain of being badly treated. The paramount interest which must never be lost sight of is the morale and efficiency of the Army. It would, in our opinion, be a most unfortunate thing for the discipline of our Military Establishment if such language and temper as this record discloses should be condoned or extenuated."

THE MOCKERY OF NIGHT SEA SIGNALS.

If, as the New York Tribune asserts editorially, "a majority of the steamships regularly plying between Europe and America employ Roman candles, and a few even use rockets, in displaying their private signals at night, among the latter being the White Star boats, themselves," there should at once be established an international regulation against such a practice. It is inconceivable that seafaring men who realize the dangers of the deep should thus play ducks and drakes with fortune. To use the rocket signals for anything else than danger and the call for help is to mock fate and chance. It is as if the wireless men should use the "C.Q.D." or the "S.O.S." signal for private communication as to a brother operator's health or a similar trivial inquiry, or as if city firemen should use the signals from the fire alarm boxes for the purposes of private conversation with the men at fire headquarters. The officers and men of our warships may well complain of a practice on the high seas that makes the firing of rockets and Roman candle signals practically meaningless and leaves dependence for safety almost entirely upon wireless communication.

It has been repeatedly said that a strange ship was near the Titanic and must have seen her rocket signals, and it is believed she went on her way, not realizing that they were a call of dire distress. A small steamship of the tramp type without wireless might have seen the rockets, but, noting that they came from a huge passenger liner with all her lights aglow, might naturally have concluded that the signals were for private communication and meant nothing serious. There is only one way to treat night signals of distress, and that is to have them cry "Help!" into the darkness and nothing else. The fable of the boy who cried "Wolf, wolf," as a joke, only to find that when the wolf did come nobody replied to his calls applies with peculiar force to travel on the high seas, where it is often a question of minutes whether a shipload will be saved or lost. Who knows but that all on the Titanic might have been saved if the rockets sent up had had only one possible interpretation? With such a prohibitive rule as to rockets adopted the nations should see to it that the severest punishment is meted out to those who use them for any other purpose whatever than to call for aid.

Not all steamship lines, however, use rockets for trivial communication. The Cunard line informs us that on their ships rockets are used solely for distress signals, the Coston signals being used for other communication, such as indicating the name of the ship to another passing at a distance. But it must be manifest that such sensible restriction as this by the Cunard people can be of little benefit when other lines use the rockets for any other purpose that may suit them. It would be as if lighthouse keepers should use their warnings by bell or light for varying purposes, leaving the ships to guess what the signals really meant.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY Y.M.C.A.

In the death of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association loses a friend whose interest was deep and helpful. Shortly after his transfer to the command of the Department of the East he gave expression to the following sentiments on the occasion of a reception at the Fort Jay Department of the Army Branch:

"In behalf of the Department of the East I wish to thank all of you for being here to-day. When the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York first expressed a desire to start a branch at this post I had my doubts regarding the advisability of it because I feared that it might interfere with discipline, but the experiment has proved a remarkable surprise and much good has been accomplished among the men. It has helped discipline, and not interfered with it. In my experience with soldiers I find that the first step in making them good men is the necessity to teach them self-respect. This is just what the Army Branch of the Y.M.C.A. is doing."

These words of General Grant were quoted widely in the papers. The New York Times said in an editorial: "There was a simple cordiality in the tribute paid to the Y.M.C.A. of this city for its work in the garrison of Governors Island and in the Department of the East by General Grant which must be gratifying to the workers in the association. The tribute is richly deserved."

As soon as General Grant became satisfied as to the results of the work his co-operation was ever ready to advance its interests. His home was thrown open to meetings of the committee of management. He represented our cause at various meetings in and about this city. An enthusiastic letter from him as to the opportunities of usefulness for a building at Fort Slocum went a long way in securing the splendid plant which has been at work in that fort for the past three years, and which in its usefulness has astonished the most sanguine. To show the wisdom of General Grant's foresight, on a recent Sunday the attendance at this building which he helped to secure numbered by actual count 3,764.

General Grant was a brave man both by heritage and by his loyalty to right. Greatness is to quite a large extent a matter of accident and a great name may be a real handicap, but not so with General Grant, for his life proved that he was both great and good. We are loath to part with such men, but that his spirit may fall upon many officers who are coming on is the hope which arises at this time of loss.

GEORGE A. SANFORD,
Secretary, Army Branch, Young Men's Christian
Association of the City of New York.

THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Those more familiar with present health conditions in the Panama Canal Zone than with those of sixty years ago may be tempted to smile the smile of incredulity on reading in the "Recollections of Elizabeth Benton Frémont," a description of her crossing the isthmus in 1849 when "the climate was so severe on Americans that anyone sleeping on shore for even one night forfeited all life insurance, a rule made necessary for the protection of the insurance companies, so heavy was the toll of the Grim Reaper on that soil." The journey across the isthmus took six wearisome days, some of it by canoes and some on mule back. One wonders whether the Canal Zone commissary still clings to the menu with which the authoress was regaled during that visit. "The alcalde of the village," she says, "had invited us to a breakfast; the chief dish, a baked monkey, looking for all the world like a child burned to death. The iguana, or large lizard, so common along the river, was another of the delicacies at that memorable meal." That there was some overcrowding of steamers in those days is indicated by the fact that the steamer Panama on which her party sailed from Panama for San Francisco, though having accommodations for only eighty passengers, actually carried four hundred. When Kate Field, the anti-Mormon lecturer, came to Los Angeles, Cal., to lecture against the Mormons, she asked Gen. John C. Frémont, father of the authoress, to introduce her to the audience. "I cannot do it," was his reply. "The Mormons saved me and mine from death by starvation in 1854." Here is a dry observation that perhaps only a woman could make: "At Colton on the way from Yuma to Prescott, Ariz., we stopped for lunch, the lunch room well managed by an English woman who was then grieving over the loss of her husband. We had met so many widows in the wild west who did not seem to mind the fact that they were widowed that paradoxical as it may seem, we really felt relieved to meet one widow who sincerely mourned the loss of her helpmate." Persons who advocate the canteen for Army posts "to relieve loneliness of the soldier's lot" should make a note of the remark of the station master at Desert Station when announcing that no liquor was procurable there: "Stranger, this place is too lonesome for drinking." The book is compiled by I. T. Martin and published by Frederick H. Hitchcock, New York. The brother of Elizabeth Benton Frémont, Rear Admiral John Charles Frémont, died last spring.

Army people on seeing buildings at Panama raised about three feet from the ground have wondered at it until they have learned that the elevation to keep off the disease-spreading rats is one of the many precautions of the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., to safeguard the health of the zone. Back in 1905 the plague got a foothold at the southern end of the canal. The sanitation officers found that it was transmitted by the rat flea, and hence it was important to protect houses against the rat, which gets the disease, the flea transmitting it with its bite to man. A house that has a concrete floor does not need to be raised. Dysentery being eliminated by the pure water and the yellow fever being banished for years, the chief work of the sanitation forces now is directed to keeping down malaria—the anti-mosquito work—which left undisturbed might have prevented the digging of the ditch, as in the case of the French through the spread of disease, or might have held back the completion by many years.

After the canal is in operation, Colonel Gorgas believes, the relation of the chief health officer to the governor of the zone, could be established along the lines laid down in the Army, where the sanitary officer makes monthly recommendations to the post commander. If the post commanding officer does not approve of them he returns the paper to the sanitary officer for his reasons for disapproval. The sanitary officer if he thinks the matter sufficiently important forwards the paper through the commanding officer to higher authorities for decision. This gets the matter before sanitary experts without creating friction between the subordinate officers.

Colonel Gorgas considers the Canal Zone to be in such a sanitary condition that yellow fever could be admitted freely without its spreading. He thinks the zone is like New York and Philadelphia which used to have yellow fever very badly but now no longer have the disease, even when cases pass their quarantine. There have been several instances of the fever getting into Panama and staying for several days without being found, and yet the disease did not spread. The Stegomyia mosquito is so scarce in Colon and Panama now that such confidence can be entertained. But the neglect of strict sanitary regulations might soon bring back the old conditions, owing to the rapidity with which the mosquito propagates. At a recent hearing before the Senate Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, when Senator Bristow expressed surprise that the Army sanitarians can kill those dangerous mosquitoes and keep them down so easily, Colonel Gorgas replied, giving an epitome of the history of the early days of mosquito extermination in its relation to yellow fever prevention, concluding:

"The real efficacy of anti-yellow fever work consists in destroying the breeding places of Stegomyia mosquitoes. This particular species of mosquito is fragile, and is not able to fly far from the place of its birth. This is the reason that success along these lines is so much easier than it had appeared to be."

The Hamburg shipowners, through their official organ, have published a statement of the mileage saving that will be effected by the Panama Canal. Here are some of the principal figures: Europe to San Francisco, 6,200; Montreal to Sydney, 2,738; Europe to Valparaiso, 2,100; England to Australia, 800; England to New Zealand, 1,600; New York to Shanghai, 1,400; New York to Australia and New Zealand, 2,300. "But the effect of the canal cannot be expressed by statistics," says the Times of Southampton, the great English seaport. "It will alter the currents of humanity and of human thought. It will bring Europe face to face with China and Japan. It will mean a line-up of the white and yellow races."

There is little prospect that the Army folk on the Isthmus will be able to enjoy the luxury of vegetables grown in the Zone, for Colonel Goethals, the Chief Engineer, recently officially asserted that the weather conditions are not favorable to Isthmian agriculture. Chinamen succeed with small garden truck, but they are "after the gardens all the time." The fields must be irrigated continually in the dry season, carefully watched in the wet season, and the Chinese are particularly careful to keep away insects. The Isthmian Canal Commission tried for two years to do garden farming with a view to getting fresh vegetables for its employees at the hotels, but it was too expensive. One season there was utter failure. The water runs out a good deal of the growth, and the great amount of dampness and heat causes corn to grow all stalk, making it good for fodder, but not for eating ears. Tomatoes do fairly well, but rot. The Commission, in its usually thorough way, had experts from the Agricultural Department make an agricultural survey of the Zone and have given very little

hope, except that pains be taken to treat the soil, which is of heavy red clay, and that care be exercised in the location of the farm or patch. The degree of wet may be estimated from the fact that the annual rainfall at the Colon end is about 120 inches, seventy inches at Panama, and about 100 at Culebra. The climate is delightful in the dry season, but everything dries up and the country becomes withered and dusty, the vegetation becoming brown. These extremes make the farming conditions very bad. Ordinarily the dry season begins about Christmas and continues till April 1. June is one of the wettest months. Even Gen. U. S. Grant, great as he was as a soldier, was not equal to truck farming, even with the help of Rufus Ingalls, who later on showed such ability as a quartermaster. When they were together at Columbus Barracks in 1853, during an era of high prices on the Pacific coast, Grant bought a pair of worn-out horses that recuperated rapidly under his skilful management, and ploughed up the ground while other members of his mess planted potatoes. The crop was immense; but so was the flood that overflowed the banks of the Columbia, and drowned it out before it was ready to be gathered. "This," said Grant in his Memoirs, "saved digging it up, for everybody on the Pacific coast seemed to have come to the conclusion at the same time that agriculture would be profitable."

VALOR OF IGNORANCE ILLUSTRATED.

Reference was made in our issue of April 27 to the strange attitude of the Spanish Cabinet toward the sphere of usefulness of the nation's fleet at the time of the siege of Gibraltar (1779-83) when Admiral Darby, of the British navy, was seeking to revictual the garrison. The wise counselors of the throne then advised against opposing the British on the ground that they would succeed anyway. This seems an extraordinary decision to come to, but it was in no degree more astonishing than the chimerical plans of the Spanish military authorities at the beginning of the war with the United States in 1898. On June 3 Minister of War Correa sent the following despatch from Madrid to Governor General Blanco at Havana: "Very serious situation in Philippines compels us to send there ships and reinforcements of troops early as possible. To be able to cope with hostile squadron at Manila it will be indispensable to send an equally strong fleet there. At present only two warships there [here], and one of them, I believe, cannot pass through Canal. The only thing we can do is to send all the ships of Cervera's squadron that can get out of Santiago. But before deciding the government wishes to know your opinion as to effect the withdrawal of Cervera's fleet might produce in Cuba. This movement would be only temporary, and as soon as object is attained in Philippines the squadron would return to Cuba without loss of time and strongly reinforced." It has been repeatedly said by those acquainted with the military situation preceding the war that if our Navy had been impressively superior to that of Spain there would have been no war and that Spain would have granted all the demands of the United States. Against this statement it has been argued that it would be absurd to suppose that Spain was not aware of the strength of the United States on sea, but the contents of this despatch shows the deplorable ignorance that prevailed at Madrid in the very seats of the mighty, an ignorance magnifying of the capability of the nation's fleet as culpable as the minimizing of its power a hundred years before in respect to Gibraltar.

The following comment of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., on this despatch to General Blanco, found in his recently published book on the Spanish War, shows the utter inability of the Spanish officials to grasp the idea that the Americans could by any possibility lay low the sea power of Spain: "Nothing could show more clearly the incapacity of the Spanish authorities. To suggest that Cervera's squadron, blockaded already, as was well known to its government, by Sampson's powerful force, should be ordered without provisions, without even coal enough to fill its bunkers, across the Atlantic and thence to the Philippines, to dispose of Admiral Dewey's squadron and return without loss of time to Cuba, is one of the most amazing propositions ever made by a minister of state. It illustrates painfully the want of practicality of the Spanish authorities, such as would not be believed were there not the surest documentary evidence." Any body of royal advisers who knew so little about the naval power of the United States as to believe such achievements as Correa outlined for Cervera to be possible were just the men to bring on a war by their ignorance and their belief in their own invulnerability. If the Minister of War could talk in so grandiloquent a strain a month after the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila by Dewey's squadron, what must have been the proud confidence of the ministers when the United States before the war took the stand it did relative to Cuba and to the dangers menacing American residents and their property in the island? Yet if Ignorance, like Misery, likes company, it is only fair to the Spaniards to say that even in professional circles in England it was argued out as clear as day that Uncle Sam had little chance on water with the mighty fleet that Spain could send dashing down upon us. Even so expert a critic as the London Engineer "proved" by what was to it the most convincing of comparisons that the odds were decidedly in favor of Spain in sea fighting. Singular, indeed, is this contrast in the opinion of the Spanish authorities at two important crises in the country's history. If there had been the same pride in the power of Cordoba's fleet as in Cervera's, the former might have met Darby and prevented assistance from reaching the Gibraltar garrison, and that greatest of all strongholds might now be a Spanish possession. Again, if the Spanish in 1898 had understood better their own weakness and the strength of the United States, and been as timorous as at Gibraltar, there might have been no war, Cuba might still be under the Spanish control with a modified form of self-government, and the Philippines might still float the Spanish flag.

INDIFFERENCE OF A PATRIARCH.

During an address at Mare Island in defense of one of the minor prophets Chaplain Wright told the following story:

"It was at a meet in Hades, and after a British shade had learned that it was Alexander who had scorned his recital of the cavalry charge at Balacava, and a German victim of the Samoan disaster had been snubbed by no less a personage than Pliny the elder, and a Johnstown unfortunate got off half fast asleep, old boatswain Yike Walstone piped up with a great fish story.

"He said his ship was on the west coast of Africa when, falling in with a remarkable species of edible shark, they tried in vain to catch one, till, finally informed by a native king that they would bite at nothing but

slave flesh, he and his crew went into the interior in a vain hunt for victims. Being unable to secure any adults, they brought back half a dozen babies from an abandoned pigmy village, and baited with these wee infants, alive and whole. Each wriggling babe was quickly gobbled down by an enormous six foot fish, but, upon landing next morning, they discovered all the children asleep in the sand and the fish dead on the beach, where they were afterward seized and eaten by the king and his subjects—the youngsters being reserved for future fishing purposes.

"Whereupon the ancient shadow into whose voluminous whiskers our boatswain had been spinning his piscatorial yarn brushed off an expression of righteous indignation from his weary countenance, turned his back, and moved away into frosty silence. Quoth the boatswain, 'Who in all thunder was that old curmudgeon, anyway? He wasn't a bit impressed with my best fish story!'

"Then answered Esau, with a cruel smile, 'Why, don't you know who that was? That was Jonah!'

AVIATION NOTES.

The steady increase of aeroplane engine power was shown by recent achievements of Tabuteau, the French aviator. With a 50 h.p. monoplane he covered 155.34 miles in 2h. 7m. 4.15 secs. He flew from Pau to Villacoublay, near Paris (410 miles) in four and three-quarter hours, at an average speed of 86.31 miles per hour. He covered the 230 miles between Pau and Poitiers in two hours and twenty minutes, or at an average speed of 98.57 miles per hour. Improvement in aviation will result from the efforts of such men as Tabuteau, who do not approve of jockeying. When the first aviators came to the front flying was so novel that the mere matter of seeing a man in the air was enough to thrill the throng. As flying became common it was necessary to give a stimulus to the public's appetite, and so hair-raising deeds were performed solely to increase the box office receipts. None of this "stunt" flying has so far figured in the work of the Army and Navy airmen, who are too busy working out the scientific principles of aviation as applied to warfare.

The belief that frosted eyeglasses are a danger to aviators has grown out of the fatal accident in France on April 13, when Lieut. M. H. A. Boncour, of the 27th Infantry Regiment, was killed in an aeroplane accident in the vicinity of Bar-le-Duc. Examination of the body showed that Lieutenant Boncour's eyeglasses were covered with frost, and it is supposed that this prevented him, while attempting a landing, from seeing that he was flying directly into a thick forest. Jean Werrett, a Belgian aviator, fell 500 feet in his aeroplane at Chateaufort on April 17 and was instantly killed.

A leading Paris newspaper is conducting a popular subscription for military aeroplanes, and in one month raised more than half a million dollars. Italy has also begun a similar popular subscription.

The lifting power of aeroplanes is being developed surprisingly. Machines take up two persons now as high as one could go a few months ago. The latest height record with two passengers, 6,970 feet, was made by Franz with a biplane and 70 horsepower motor on March 26. An hour and three-quarters was required for the ascent and only five minutes for the descent.

Eight governments, including Japan, Russia and Brazil, sent representatives to the first hydro-aeroplane meeting held at Monaco, on the Mediterranean, in March, and it is thought some of them will purchase several of the best type for naval use. Arrangements have been made for hydro-aeroplane tests at several American bathing beaches for the coming summer.

Il Sole, a commercial and financial newspaper of Milan, announces that a military aeroplane competition will be held by the War Department of the Italian government, in which over \$100,000, including the contract for constructing ten aeroplanes, will be awarded to the aeroplane firm which wins the first prize. The aeroplanes must be constructed in Italy; the motors can be of foreign make, but in awarding prizes Italian made motors will be given preference, other things being equal.

Mr. C. G. Grey discusses, in the English Review, the availability of aeroplanes at sea. Starting from a ship, he says, "is quite a simple matter, and a flying machine would take up little more room than a torpedo. Every ship of any size would be able to carry at least half a dozen aeroplanes. But, of course, every time the machine came down in the water the wings and probably the propeller would be smashed, but the total cost of this damage would not be more than £20, while it costs about £200 every time a big gun is fired. As to the utility of the naval scout, it is possible to see for thirty miles at a height of 300 feet. At 3,000 feet a naval scout ought to see around him for something like sixty miles, which is about as far as the eye can reach, so that he could go safely fifty or sixty miles ahead of his own fleet and see what was happening sixty or seventy miles ahead of himself, and still be in touch with his own people."

The British government has authorized the purchase of sixty aeroplanes, which will be increased to 100 as soon as a sufficient number of army and navy airmen have been trained. The government is also giving its attention to the hydro-aeroplane. Naval experts are experimenting with it, and if the results are satisfactory a large number of machines will be ordered without delay. Figures of the expenditure provided for aeronautics, including airships and aeroplanes, for the current year, are: France, \$6,250,000; Germany, \$3,500,000, and Great Britain, \$1,540,000. France has also \$650,000 raised by subscriptions to the National Aviation Fund. The German figure is approximate only, no details being published. Additional appropriations are anticipated, and the public fund is being largely subscribed to. The British sum includes \$450,000 for purchase of land.

Germany's most advanced step in dirigible ballooning, the Siemens-Shuckert, intended flagship of the modern aerial fleet which is being formed, was completely wrecked near Biesdorf on May 2. The accident was due to a motor defect, but according to the official report no one was hurt.

The use of the dirigible as a weapon of offensive warfare was tried with apparent success by the Italians at Aziziah in Tripoli on May 2, when, according to a terse official report sent to Rome, two of the new dirigibles sailed over the camp and dropped thirty bombs, practically destroying the enemy's position, and resulting in heavy loss of life. The Turks tried to utilize their field pieces to destroy the dirigibles with shrapnel, but they could not fire at sufficient elevation, and the explosives fell far short.

A bird's-eye view of the progress of aviation from 1670 to 1890 is given in the books and engravings issued from the publishing house of C. E. Rappaport, No. 13 Via di Leone, Rome, Italy. Many of the objects listed in the catalogue of this firm are very rare, because until a few years ago the idea of man's flying was considered as only a wild dream, and hence designs based on ex-

periments or hopes were ignored by collectors as unworthy of the toil of gathering them together. One can form an idea of how persistently the vision of the final mastery of the air haunted the minds of men by looking over the illustrations of this catalogue. As far back as 1646 Ath. Kircher published an elaborate work on the possibilities of flying, with a drawing of a man, in a machine shaped like a bird, navigating the air. Probably the first to grasp the principles upon which Professor Langley and the Wrights wrought out their ideas was V. Sarti, of Bologna, Italy, who in 1828 developed a design of opposing movable planes to the action of the air. Having no motor with which to demonstrate the power of the planes his idea came to naught.

The Army aviators at the government aerodrome at College Park, Md., opened the flying season on May 6 with a successful flight by four military aviators in three aeroplanes. The course was thirty miles from College Park to the Chevy Chase Club and return, and was covered in an hour and a half, including the stop for an exhibition at Chevy Chase, where the Aero Club of Washington was holding a meeting. Those participating in the day's flight were Capt. Charles De Forest Chandler, who commands the College Park Station, in the old Army Wright biplane; Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, 15th U.S. Cav., piloting one of the new Burgess-Wright aeroplanes, with Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th U.S. Inf., as his passenger, and Capt. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, piloting the Curtiss biplane. At the Chevy Chase Captain Chandler gave a ten minute exhibition flight. The meeting was held by the Aero Club in celebration of Prof. S. P. Langley's first aerodrome flight with a non-mancarrying model on May 6, 1896.

A STORY OF WAR EXPERIENCES.

In the Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, tells the story of two visits to Milwaukee during the Civil War of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Cutler. The first visit was on July 28, 1861, when the regiment mustered 1,000 lusty young men; the second visit in the bitter cold weather of Jan. 16, 1864, when only about one-third as many men answered to the roll call.

"The other two-thirds were scattered. Many slept on battlefields; others were in hospitals recovering from wounds. Many had died from disease, others had been discharged for disability. The three field officers were captains of companies on the first visit. They were Col. Edward S. Bragg, Lieut. Col. R. R. Dawes and Major John F. Hauser. Most of the companies had new captains, and many of the lieutenants had come up from the ranks. The men of the regiment knew better how to march than they did in July, 1861. They had been thoroughly disciplined. They had learned what war was and suffered from it, for many of those 400 bore scars inflicted in battles, and their hearts ached many a time for those left on fields of carnage. They had learned a great deal during the past three years. They had learned to govern and control themselves; they had learned how to face 'hard music' on many battlefields; they had learned to love the country for which they had fought, and its dancing, smiling flag along the streets over which they marched was much dearer to them than it was when they started to Virginia. They were no longer boys. They were men who had done men's work in almost constant danger throughout their term of service.

"Half of the ten captains became colonels. Four of the officers became generals. More than 100 of the men who held no rank at all became lieutenants or captains, and one of the privates reached the rank of lieutenant colonel and was in command of the regiment on its way home at the close of the war, and he was scarred by five bullets. That was Lieut. Col. Thomas Kerr, of Milwaukee.

"After the regiment, which had such a glorious visit in Milwaukee in 1861, had been converted from green Volunteers to a high type of Regulars, and had participated in many skirmishes and some of the great battles of the war, including Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, and had settled down at Culpeper Court House, Va., to spend the winter, it concluded to accept President Lincoln's invitation to re-enlist for three years more, or during the war, and take a thirty-day furlough to visit the dear ones at home."

NAVAL SURGEONS AID BATTLE PRACTICE.

"The Surgeons of the Fleet" is the title of an article by Walter Scott Meriwether appearing in Harper's Weekly for May 4. Noting the fact that the average age of the young men of our Navy who have been breaking the world's record in the kind of target shooting known as "battle practice" is twenty-three years, and describing the methods of this practice, Mr. Meriwether, quoting Surgeon General Stokes, says:

"What part does the medical officer play in all this? It is his duty to weed out the physical weaklings or build them up, to safeguard these picked men from disease, to eliminate those whose nervous make-up unfit them for this kind of duty; in other words, he has before him not only a study of the gross physical features of the personnel, but their psychologic characteristics as well. Let us center on the gun-pointer. If this man is of a high-strung, nervous type or has too much education, it has been found that when the cross-wires of his telescopic sight are on the target his alert mind is centered on the possibilities of the ignition of 350 pounds of powder at his side and the chance for a hit has slipped by. His personal conscience has failed to be subordinated to his crowd conscience, as it should be in his situation. It has been found that the use of telescopic sights at drills has in many instances seriously impaired the vision of these men. This break in the chain is of serious moment and is receiving the careful study its importance merits. The constructors may give us stability, the engineers high speed, the ordnance officers effective rifles, and the commanders maneuver with consummate skill—still, if the gun-pointers cannot see straight, we are not going to have hits, and the outcome of battle might hinge on this defect.

"Do you know," asked the Surgeon General, "that if the sixteen battleships which made the famous cruise around the world had joined battle with an equal, or near equal, foe the result would have been the most disastrously appalling in the annals of naval warfare? Individual ships could have reckoned on at least three hundred killed and wounded, say sixty or seventy killed outright, and two hundred or more demanding instant medical attention. Some would have succumbed from gas poisoning from the gases from their own guns and from the gases from the enemy's shells; others from the terribly lacerated wounds that modern shell fire inflicts.

These wounds of naval warfare are peculiarly destructive, lacerating tissues and splintering bones. Practically all are infected from the start.

"To have handled these casualties what had we? Only two surgeons on each ship who would have been under fire with the rest. Picture for a moment the scene: three hundred dead and wounded men, men to whom the nation owes the best that it can give, and only this meager force to attend them in this moment of dire need. The result would have been the most appalling breakdown in history."

"Naval experts," says Mr. Meriwether, "concede that the next clash of modern armaments is unlikely to last longer than thirty minutes. By that time one fleet or the other will have been destroyed or the supply of ammunition will have been exhausted. From either of the two causes one or the other will have been put out of action. It will be at this time that the floating hospitals will be called into use. The plans that have been prepared by the Surgeon General contemplate an expeditious transfer of the wounded from their own ships to the hospital ships of the various divisions. This ability to rapidly clear the decks of all who are no longer able to fight is now regarded as a military asset of high value. It also will be the means of immediately giving to the wounded the highest type of surgical care.

"The plans do not stop here. They provide for the establishment of two sanitary bases, one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific coast. To these bases the hospital ships would bring all of those who had been wounded in battle and all others who had succumbed to disease while in the military or naval service. The naval hospital at Norfolk, with its extensive and secluded grounds, has been recommended as the Atlantic sanitary base and would in all probability be designated as such in event of war.

"Under the direction of Surgeon General Stokes the energies of the bureau which he controls have been employed in many other ways. Acting under his orders, the surgeons attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis recently made an X-ray examination of every student of that institution, the purpose being to show the development of the bone structure—a development which foretells the eventual physical development.

"Then there is the 'periscopic eye,' another new discovery which this bureau has made. The periscope is an instrument which is fitted to submarines and by which the vessels can be steered when submerged. A mirror fastened to a pole projecting above the water reflects upon another mirror installed below. It has been found that too much gazing into this periscope develops what the bureau now calls the 'periscopic eye,' or the fault of seeing double. This requires skilled treatment."

MANUFACTURE OF EXPLOSIVES.

In an article on the "Wonders of Dynamite" the New York Tribune says:

"The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was represented in Washington last week by a dozen or more ambitious young men who are engaged in superintending that company's high explosives plants in various parts of the country. A striking fact in connection with the gathering was that none of the superintendents of these high explosives plants was over forty years old. A newspaper man remarked as he surveyed the gathering: 'That looks like a class of college boys.' As a matter of fact, they were nearly all of them at one time 'college boys,' but now they are practical business men, keen, alert and anxious to excel. H. G. Haskell, at the head of the high explosives operating department of the du Pont company, is a graduate of Yale. He guided the discussions which marked the five days' gathering, bringing out much that was of interest not only to those engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, but to the public as well. Col. B. W. Dunn, a West Point graduate, now at the head of the bureau for the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, was an interested listener through most of the sessions, and contributed much in the way of valuable suggestion.

"It is estimated that 500,000,000 pounds—250,000 tons—of explosives are manufactured in the United States every year. It is stated on good authority that there are about 5,000 cars containing explosives in transit continually. The largest dynamite plant in the world is located in New Jersey, opposite Chester, Pa. During the last eight years approximately 300,000,000 pounds of dynamite have been manufactured at this point, and not a single life has been lost by accidental explosion. The du Pont company has during the last six years maintained throughout the several states 1,200 storage magazines. In connection with them during this period there have been only two explosions. This showing has been compared with the published statistics of boiler insurance companies, and the percentage of explosions of boilers is found to be higher than for any powder magazine.

"The largest black powder plant in the world is located at Moos, Iowa. It has a daily output of 4,000 kegs, or 1,200,000 kegs a year. This plant, with its manufacturing units, has been in continual operation for twenty years, turning out in that time 24,000,000 kegs of powder. During this period there has been only one serious explosion at this point. Many plants of less capacity have been in operation for a quarter of a century without any explosions. There are maintained throughout the United States by dealers in explosives storage magazines of various kinds running into thousands in which are kept quantities of explosives ranging from a few hundred pounds to many tons. Who can recall an explosion in any one of them? And yet there is one of them in every neighborhood. The explosives thus stored are in original packages, as are explosives in transit, and it is said that there is not on record a single accidental explosion by reason of spontaneous combustion.

"The Geological Survey in Washington is authority for the statement that of the tonnage transported by railroads sixty-five per cent. is made up of coal, iron and other kinds of ore mined by the aid of explosives. The du Pont Powder Company last year did an explosives business of approximately \$40,000,000, and only a mere fraction of this went into smokeless powder for war purposes. Explosives are now manufactured for constructive, not destructive, work. The railroads that cross yawning chasms, bore through mountains and wind around precipitous cliffs have been made possible by the giant builder—dynamite.

"All these things and many others were talked over by the bright young men referred to in the first paragraph. The manufacture of the product is fraught with more risk than its transportation. Everybody associated with the du Pont company understands this, and carries in mind with no small degree of satisfaction the splendid system the company has always maintained looking to the relief of those injured by accidental explosions and the care and education of the families of those who lose their lives in the service of the company. An old age pension policy, broad and liberal, was several years ago

adopted by the company, and thousands of dollars are also paid to employees every year in the shape of 'stock bonuses' for superior merit.

"At this meeting it developed that there are now actively competing with the du Pont Powder Company in the United States more than fifty independent manufacturers of various kinds of explosives. These independent manufacturers have, it is said, a capacity to furnish sixty-five per cent. of all the explosives consumed in the United States.

"There is an impression throughout the country that Col. Henry A. du Pont, Senator from the state of Delaware, is at the head of the du Pont Powder Company. This is erroneous. Senator du Pont is neither an officer, a director, a stockholder nor an employee of the company. He divorced himself entirely from the company and the powder business before he was elected to the U.S. Senate."

GUARDSMAN TRIBUTE TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

Col. Edward Vollrath, 8th Inf., Ohio N.G., in a letter to Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., dated Bucyrus, Ohio, May 1, 1912, expresses his high appreciation of the service rendered by Colonel Sharpe in connection with the instruction of the Ohio National Guard. Colonel Vollrath says:

"My dear Colonel:

"Pardon my delay in expressing to you my appreciation of the correspondence or armory school conducted under your supervision in the Ohio National Guard during the past season. Nothing, short of actual service, has done more within recent years to call the attention of officers in the Guard to the possibilities involved in systematic instruction and study. On the other hand, it has served to stir up the indifferent or lethargic element in the Guard to a realization that they must either get busy or get out. It has had this effect in my command, and I am glad of it. I hope that it may be found possible to continue this method of instruction during the coming season. I do not regard the course as being too severe. An officer who cannot measure up to the standard of the past season's instruction raises a very serious question as to his fitness for the Service. The lack of available time which is pleaded by some officers is another matter, and involves other considerations. Should the course be continued during the coming season steps should be taken to require all indicated officers to attempt, at least, to cover the ground and take the examinations. While the course of instruction is a benefit to those who participate, it is not only negatively a loss to those who fail to take it, but an affirmative injury resulting from a failure to comply with a request which has all the force of an order. Officers who do not respond should be required to state why.

"I would also suggest that in view of the expense to the state in the present method of conducting the examinations the examining board be made to consist of one officer detailed as an inspector. Any member of the board of which I was a member could have done the entire work of the board in the same time, or less, and with practically the same results. This is not intended as a reflection upon the board, but involves the fact that the entire ground must be covered by each member of the examining committee, results must be compared and tabulated, and more time must necessarily be used than if the board consisted of but a single member. However, the results of the instruction during the past season have been worth all that it has cost the state, and the money expended has been applied to good advantage.

"I desire also to thank you for the thorough inspection made by you of my command. This was the first detailed Federal inspection that the regiment has had, and I do not recall any inspections that I have ever witnessed in the command that have been so thorough and as far-reaching in their results. While a few officers were apparently provoked at the time because of the criticisms of the inspector, yet these have benefited as much as any others in the regiment. I count myself fortunate, personally, in having witnessed the inspections. They have been a revelation to me. Should we be favored with your detail as government inspector next year I am sure that the several companies of the regiment will come up nearer to your requirements in every way.

"With kindest personal regards, believe me,

"Very sincerely yours,

"EDWARD VOLLRATH."

In reply Colonel Sharpe said: "My dear Colonel: I appreciate very much your letter of the 1st inst., expressing your views of the armory school. As you are aware, the course was prepared with considerable care and after consultation with the several regimental commanders of this state. It was made as simple as possible consistent with the end in view, and I feel with you that it is certainly not severe. As a beginning I believe that it has met the conditions of the Guard fairly well, and that it cannot fail to be a great stimulus to all officers of the Guard, especially to those who are ambitious and capable. As we progress and gain experience further improvements can doubtless be made in the methods. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from you or other officers along this line at any time. I am glad you enjoyed my inspection of your companies. It was certainly not perfunctory, and I am pleased to know that my criticisms and suggestions were received by the officers in the same spirit in which they were made. If they will all get into the game, pull together and learn the great lesson of team work we need have no anxiety about their progress. As I already have had occasion to say to you personally, I wish to repeat my high appreciation of your earnest endorsement and support of the armory school course during the past year."

THE ARTIST WHISTLER AS A CADET.

The Book News Monthly publishes a series of sketches made by the artist Whistler when a cadet at the Military Academy and which have been brought to light through a friend who was a fellow-cadet at the Academy, and for whom they were drawn. In an article accompanying the sketches Mr. Day Allen Willey says: "When James McNeil Whistler entered West Point he performed the routine of the cadet life—mounting guard, drilling with his battalion, doing sentry duty at night as well as by day. Thus it was that he has left behind him a collection of his work which, while executed with juvenile fingers, shows his originality so clearly that it does not need his initials or name to prove that it is genuine, although nearly all of the drawings bear his signature. The life of a would-be soldier made such an impression upon him that several of the sketches form a most amusing satire and bring out forcibly this trait. One of his instructors who happened to be in the class room, looked over his shoulder and noticed he had made a shadow upon the wall where it was apparently too high considering the light from the window. He called the young

artist's attention to this, saying that he had made the shadow incorrectly. Whistler glanced at him without a word, then, dipping his brush in the color, with a single sweep of his hand formed a cowl above the monk's head of precisely the proper proportions to cast the shadow if the man were standing in this position in real life. According to the story, the instructor glanced at the boy in amazement, too nonplussed to say a word."

It was not James McNeill Whistler who entered the Academy, but "James A. (Abbott) Whistler," as he appears in the records of West Point. The name McNeil appears to be one he adopted after he left the Academy. In the encyclopedias he is known as James Abbott McNeill Whistler. His mother was one of the Winans family, of Baltimore. Mr. Willey also speaks of Whistler's fourth year at the Academy. He was there but three years. In his first year he was number 42 in a class of 52, he being a month under seventeen when he entered the Academy. He was in the third class in 1853, but was not examined, being absent on leave on account of ill health. Still, he was given in the record of this year the significant "No. 1" in drawing. He was dropped in 1854 from the second class, being found deficient in chemistry, standing No. 39 in philosophy and again No. 1 in drawing. The head of his class was Cyrus B. Comstock, and among the members were Weitzel, Webb, Gregg, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Merrill, Hazen, Torbert, Ruggles, Averell, Reno, Lazell and Larned, all names well known to the Army.

Mr. Willey says of Whistler: "His near-sightedness was evidently inherited, for as a cadet Whistler read his book held close to his eyes, and when engaged with pen or pencil bent over the table or desk until his face almost touched it. When at work he was always the center of a knot of boys attracted to him by the instinctive knowledge of his talent. Though they might not appreciate the wonderful picture he could etch with a few strokes of his pen, they felt that their comrade was an artist and was to be looked up to for his peculiar ability. The tales told of him show that he displayed the same marvelous celerity of touch as a boy that he did in later years."

ENERGY OF LARGE CALIBER PROJECTILES.

Hudson Maxim, replying in the Brooklyn Eagle to the criticisms of his views by Lieuts. Byron A. Long and William L. Pryor, U.S.N., on the subject of larger projectiles, denies that the remarkable striking energy of the large caliber loses by comparison with that of the smaller. Other things being equal, he maintains that the mass of the projectiles increases as the cube of the caliber while atmospheric resistance increases only as the square, and by consequence the atmospheric resistance in proportion to the mass is correspondingly less. For example, he says a 12-inch projectile has a cross-sectional area four times as great as that of a projectile of 6-inch caliber, but the 12-inch projectile weighs twice as much for its cross-sectional area as does the 6-inch projectile. Actually, a 6-inch projectile weighs 100 pounds, and a 12-inch projectile 1,000 pounds. The 12-inch projectile has to punch a hole in the air four times as great as the 6-inch projectile, but it weighs ten times as much, and, by consequence, initial velocities being equal, the 12-inch projectile will travel much farther than will the 6-inch projectile.

Taking up the matter of erosion of big guns, Mr. Maxim challenges the assertion of the naval lieutenants that with any given projectile every increase in velocity is accompanied by an increase in erosion and a consequent decrease in the life of the gun, and that a 16-inch gun, with twenty-five per cent. greater range than the latest type of 12-inch gun, would have, in all probability, not more than one-half the life of the latter. He believes they are in error in claiming that the life of a 16-inch gun would not be more than half of that of a 12-inch gun, owing to the more rapid erosion in the larger gun; but, even if this be true, the doing away with the heavy armor plate, he holds, would result in a saving of expense more than sufficient to balance the extra cost in guns, while the fighting ship, not having the burden of armor plate, could, for its size, carry twice the weight in guns. Agreeing with his naval disputants that the 12-inch gun now can sweep the entire sea to the edge of the horizon where the possibility of hitting disappears, Mr. Maxim argues that future improvements in gunnery will not be to attain greater ranges, but to throw projectiles capable of striking with greater force and of working more destruction.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The grand maneuvers of the French army, in which three army corps and additional troops will be engaged, will take place in the Department of the Vienne, between Loudun, Moncontour and Châtellerault, from Sept. 8 to 15, under the direction of General Joffre, Chief of the General Staff. The opposing forces will be commanded, respectively, by Generals Gallieni and Marion, both members of the Superior Council of War, and the numbers engaged will be larger than in previous autumn maneuvers, being about 150,000. The infantry will include the troops of the three army corps (9th Tours, 10th Rennes, 11th Nantes), the 9th Division (Orléans), a brigade formed from the troops attached to the defense of Paris, a reserve division of six regiments formed from several army corps, and a colonial infantry regiment from Brest. The cavalry will comprise two divisions (Paris and Melun), three brigades each from the 9th, 10th and 11th Corps, and single brigades from the 4th and 5th Corps, and out of these brigades one or two provisional divisions are to be formed. In addition to the batteries of the three corps, groups of varied composition will be formed from the artillery of four other corps, and there will be complete regiments, each of four groups, from Vincennes and Bourges, and probably others, sufficient together to form a reserve and to give to each army corps its full complement of thirty field batteries. The heavy artillery will be furnished by the groups of Rueil, Le Mans and Poitiers.

Germany's thirteenth Dreadnought, the Koenig Albert, was launched at Danzig on April 27.

A Pekin press despatch of April 26 reports that the Chinese Board of Finance has signed a loan of \$2,250,000 with the German firm of Karberg in behalf of an Austrian syndicate. The government undertakes to buy artillery for the full amount at the gun works at Skoda, in Bohemia.

The International Horse Show will be held at Olympia, England, from June 17 to the 29th. The prize money amounts to over £13,000, and the King George V. Gold Trophy, value £500, and the King Edward VII. Gold Cup, value £500, will again be offered for competition among military officers of any nationality.

The British battleship Orion has now been fitted with wider bilge keels with a view to preventing rolling, and

the Monarch at Devonport is being similarly treated. A rumor is current, according to the London Engineer, that "none of these super-Dreadnoughts is equal to the original Dreadnought in general efficiency. It is certainly a fact that none of them can beat her in steaming, which fact applies also to every 'improved Dreadnought,' 'Tinkering' with one part of the design never seems to have done more than effect a corresponding deterioration in some other part. Which is perhaps the greatest possible compliment to the original Dreadnought design."

The Italian government have recently erected near Rome a wireless station with two towers 240 feet high and four of 150 feet, connected by 1,200 feet of antennae. Communication with Tripoli, 630 miles distant, is quite easy, and it is expected to establish communication with Massowa, on the Red Sea, 2,500 miles distant.

The Dundert Iron Ore Company, Norway, founded in 1892 to work the large ore deposits in Nordland, met with great difficulties, sinking \$11,000,000 of Anglo-American capital. The property embraces nearly 100,000,000 tons of ore. After a prolonged suspension work again has been begun at the mines, the Krupp Company offering to invest \$1,000,000. It is calculated that during the first year 200,000 tons of ore will be produced. These are the largest mines in Norway.

The British Admiralty has decided to name two cruisers after Birmingham and Nottingham. Only one other truly inland city has so far been honored, namely Gloucester. These names are not all new to the British navy. There was a Gloucester, a 50-gun ship, built in 1654, which went with Penn to the West Indies, and a Gloucester was captured by the French in 1709. Nottingham is also an old name in the navy. With the U.S. cruiser of the same name Birmingham is pretty well honored in naval nomenclature.

From Buenos Aires Major Caberera, of the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, reports some of his men were killed in Chao territory by an unknown animal, which had the aspect of a monster armadillo five feet in height.

The British battleship Empress of India, a special reserve vessel, was in collision with a German sailing vessel on May 2 at Spithead. The battleship received a gaping hole in her side above the main deck, while the merchantman lost headgear and foretopmast.

The British warship Empress of India was rammed by a German sailing vessel at Spithead on May 2 while in mid-channel in tow of the cruiser Warrior. A hole was torn in the battleship's side above the main deck. The Empress of India is obsolete, having been launched in 1891. She is on the emergency reserve list, but carries a powerful battery. Her displacement is 14,000 tons.

The British armored ships to be laid down toward the close of the new financial year, says London Truth, will show a definite reaction in the matter of size. These vessels will be the first big warships designed by the new Director of Naval Construction. The saving of tonnage is to be effected in conjunction with reduction of armament. Six 13.5-inch guns, mounted in triple turrets, are mentioned, which disposition would mean an immense economy of weight. The British writer continues: "The belief is growing that fighting value is not necessarily measured in number of guns. Sir Philip Watts has never exceeded ten guns for Dreadnoughts, though most foreign designers mount twelve. A type of battleship that is known to have engaged the attention of our Admiralty is the España, designed in this country for the Spanish navy. On a displacement of 15,460 tons she mounts eight 12-inch guns, with 9-inch Krupp broadside armor and turbines powerful enough to drive her at twenty knots."

Denmark has adopted, after trial, a new pattern of rifle ammunition, with pointed bullet, the velocity being 2,460 f.s., as against 1,970 with the old cartridge. The new ammunition being lighter than the old, each man is now able to carry 140 rounds in place of 120. The S bullet gives a flat trajectory, and the dangerous zone for a man 5 feet 8 inches high is 717 yards. The Bayard automatic pistol is now being issued to officers and staff sergeants to replace the revolver.

Lieutenant Springer, German army, was killed May 1 in a revolver duel by Staff Surgeon Bruening. Both officers were attached to the 13th Field Artillery Regiment. This is the second fatal duel between army officers within a fortnight and follows closely the heated Reichstag debates, which bitterly arraigned the custom upheld by the Emperor, which compels aggrieved officers to fight or resign.

The British battleship Bulwark buckled twelve of her armor plates by bumping on the Barrow Sands while carrying out a full power trial May 6 after recently undergoing a complete refitting. The battleship was leaking considerably when she returned to Chatham Dockyard.

The first week of August has been fixed for the celebration of the centenary of the great Krupp works at Essen, which will be attended by the Kaiser at the head of a brilliant galaxy of his fellow German sovereigns, generals, admirals and civic dignitaries. The Krupps have also decided to invite distinguished representatives of the steel and iron industry in all parts of the world, including several from the United States. A feature of the festivities will be a series of sham battles. Men armed with weapons of the era of the Emperor Maximilian I. will make such headway as they can against an army equipped with modern rifles and artillery. The Kaiser and other royal guests will live at the Villa Hugel, the splendid country house of Frau Bertha Krupp von Halbach, just outside Essen. Other guests will put up at the hotel in Essen maintained by the Krupp Company exclusively for the accommodation of foreign buyers of their guns, armor and ships.

Switzerland proposes to increase the strength of the artillery by adding six 4-gun batteries of Krupp 4.7-inch field howitzers, to fire "universal" shell, and three batteries of Krupp 75 mm. mountain guns for the field army. The defenses of the St. Gothard and St. Maurice passes are to be strengthened by the addition of twenty-two 7.5 cm. guns, with carriages which can be taken apart for mountain transport, and twenty 4.7-inch howitzers. The cost of the new armament is to be \$2,800,000, including wagons and ammunition.

Fuller details, says the Journal des Debats, are now available of Louis Napoleon's escape from the fortress of Ham, in northern France, on May 25, 1846, thanks to the researches of M. Thirria. Louis Napoleon made his valet, Thelin, buy a black wig, some rouge, a cap which was scrubbed with pumice stone, and a pair of sabots. Then he cut off his moustache, put on a blue apron, a blue pair of trousers and a close fitting shirt of coarse stuff. Some workmen were carrying out some repair to that part of the fortress where the Prince lodged, and this gave color to his disguise, so much so that the two watchmen entertained no suspicions regarding the man who walked past them and out at the great gate, a pipe in his mouth and a plank on his shoulder. The sergeant on duty at the drawbridge was reading a letter as he passed and took no notice of him. It was

then five o'clock in the morning. Four times that day, the last time at five in the afternoon, did the Governor, Demarle, send for the Prince. Each time Dr. Conneau replied that the prisoner could not see anybody, because he had taken medicine. When at last the Governor lost patience and went himself to the Prince's room and walked up to the bed on which the supposed invalid was lying he discovered that a very presentable dummy had taken the place of Louis Napoleon. The discovery was made too late; by that time the fugitive was over the Belgian frontier.

The bill designed to give soldiers better facilities for exercising the right of franchise has been introduced in the British Parliament. Although there has been much quiet agitation along that line for some time, it is really the result of several serious cases of disfranchisement in the last few years, where whole battalions have been temporarily disfranchised through the indifference of their commanding officers, who did not take the necessary steps, on change of station, to safeguard the soldiers' right to vote. The bill has two main objects. The first is that if the soldier at the time of his removal from a station has not completed his qualifying period provision shall be made for him to do so in the second station; and the second is that where a soldier at the time of his removal is on the voting register at the station which he is leaving provision shall be made for transferring his name to the register at the station to which he is transferred.

COL. JOHN P. WISSER, U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The friends of Col. John P. Wisser are very urgent that he should receive the coveted prize of a promotion to the rank of brigadier general. A lifetime of such devotion to his duties in any other profession or business in life would have put him at the head of his profession and brought him all possible honorary and material rewards of his labors. And yet we still see him hard at work as colonel of the line, when men in foreign services ten to fifteen years his junior by the calendar, and mere striplings as compared to him by the standards by which men are measured, by the standards of ability, and education, and training, and physical and mental fitness to command, are brigadier generals, and even major generals. His intimate companions and friends in the years of foreign study have long since received the highest military honors; such, for instance, as General Kourapatkin, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the war with Japan, with whom Colonel (then Lieutenant) Wisser spent several weeks at the French maneuvers and at various French garrison towns in 1884 studying methods and material under orders of Gen. Phil Sheridan, then commanding the Army. Major Cowen, of the British army, who later attained distinction (and promotion) as secretary to Lord Roberts in South Africa during the Boer war, was another of Colonel Wisser's intimate friends and associates at these maneuvers.

During his first tour of duty as instructor at West Point (1878 to 1882) Colonel Wisser, then a lieutenant, went abroad for three of his summer vacations at his own expense to study his profession, and through his thorough knowledge of German and his facility for making friends had many opportunities which do not usually come to U.S. Army officers for becoming thoroughly acquainted with European, especially with German, military systems. For instance, one of his intimate friends was Lieutenant General Van Francke, commandant of Dresden, who often invited Colonel Wisser to accompany him on his tours of inspection of this important garrison.

Colonel Wisser was a student at the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany, in 1883 and 1884, and during this time he had constant opportunities to see the German troops at their daily drills and garrison routine, inasmuch as Freiberg, as well as Dresden, which was only an hour's ride away, were important garrison towns. Dresden, the capital of Saxony, in addition to its large garrison, had several royal military schools of all kinds, to which Lieutenant Wisser had the entrée at all times and with which he became thoroughly familiar. During the holidays at the Royal School of Mines Lieutenant Wisser, under authority of the U.S. War Department, visited all the principal military schools of Germany, Austria, France and England.

On his return to the United States in 1884 Lieutenant Wisser was probably more familiar than any other man in this country with the organization, courses of study and systems of instruction in use in the military schools of Europe, as well as with the methods of field instruction in tactics in use in France and Germany. Here it may be noted that he constantly kept up his knowledge of these matters by his readings and his writings and translations and by his recent tour of duty at Berlin; and that it is a significant fact that, so far from endorsing all the chimerical schemes now being urged on the Military Committees of Congress by casual observers who have spent three or four weeks of travel in Europe, Colonel Wisser utterly disapproves of these and all other attempts to pattern our military system on that of Germany or any other European country, knowing that all such schemes are doomed to failure on account of the radical and irreconcilable racial and temperamental differences in our people and their people. Numerous reports on all kinds of subjects of interest to the Army by Colonel Wisser are on file in the War Department, and his writings recorded in Vol. II. of the Centennial Memorial of the Military Academy number 160. Official record in the War Department shows that Colonel Wisser has "made good" in every position he has ever been called upon to fill in a long and active career, and he will continue to do so whether or not he receives this long delayed and well deserved promotion, which he is too modest to seek for himself. He has four years to serve in which to further demonstrate his worth. He is well known in this country and abroad as an officer of the highest professional and social attainments and qualities. As an officer he is a fit model for the emulation of his brother officers, and as a private gentleman he is an example to be followed with advantage by any man of any station in life.

Colonel Wisser is the senior colonel of Coast Artillery in the Army. Of the six major generals in the line of the Army only one came from the Coast Artillery, and of the fifteen brigadier generals not one belonged to the Coast Artillery at the time of his appointment, and this in spite of the fact that the Coast Artillery Corps is, next to the Infantry, the largest corps in the Army. If promotions to general officers were justly apportioned among the various branches of the Army the Coast Artillery Corps should have at least four brigadier generals, instead of none at all.

GRADUATE.

LATE NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate late on May 10, the following nominations:

Cavalry Arm—To be second lieutenants: Daniel Edward Murphy, Kenna Granville Eastham, James Powers Yancey, George Elmer Arneemann, Raymond Eugene McQuillin, Deforest Willard Morton, Francis Clinton, Vincent Crowley, George Everett, Adam Reinburg, George Herbert Timmins, Daniel Allman Connor, Clarence Donald Lang and Philip Coldwell.

Field Artillery Arm—To be second lieutenants: Percy Deshon, Julian Francis Barnes, Harold Cornelius Vandever, Cliff Andrus.

Infantry Arm—Captain to be major: William P. Jackson, 3d Inf.

To be second lieutenants: Matthew John Gunner, James Ripley Jacobs, Robert Scott Lytle, Henry Terrell, Jr., Thomas James Camp, Frank Cadle, Mahin Lawrence, Sprague Churchill, Dale Francis McDonald, Paul Kimball Johnson, Edward Hiltner Bertram, Hayes Adlai Kroner, Allen Stuart Boyd, Jr., Bruce Wedgwood, Harry Lewis Twaddle, John Henry Harrison, Clarence Leonard Tinker, William Robert White, Donald Bridgman Sanger, Martin Francis Scanlon, William Hanson Gill, Lee Hayne Stewart, Harry Gantz and Herbert Edward Pace.

The following Navy nominations were sent to the Senate May 10, 1912:

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders—Robert K. Crank and Stanford E. Moses.

Assistant surgeon to be a passed assistant surgeon: Glenmore F. Clark.

To be assistant surgeons—Chester C. Wood and Cline H. Drago.

Expressing regret that tactics for the military bridge equipment has not been disseminated to the Army at large and that there is practically nothing on the subject in the Field Service Regulations or the Engineer Field Manual and very little in the text-books at West Point, Major C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., says that the only way apparently for line officers to acquire knowledge of these tactics is by experience paid for by Engineers' criticism at peace maneuvers and by the blood of pontooniers in the operations of war, as in "the insane attempt to bridge the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg in 1863 in the face of Confederate sharp shooter fire." Tracing the history of military bridge equipment, Major Flagler, whose paper appears in Professional Memoirs, finds that Julius Caesar was the first commander to provide an army with a completely organized bridge equipment, including the roadway; the boats of this equipment were of willow frames covered with skins. However, during the decline of the Roman Empire and the prevalence of the feudal system, military art of all kinds languished and portable bridge equipments were unknown. Nearing the modern days of warfare, efforts were made to increase the speed of armies and there was a general lightening of impedimenta, but it was soon found that what an army gained in rapidity of march it often lost by having to wait at a stream for the pontoon material. Sometimes such delays were fatal, as in 1705, when a day's delay in the arrival of the bridge train prevented the junction of the Sardinian army with that of Eugene of Savoy, giving the French forces time to effect a concentration on the Adda that nullified an otherwise successful campaign. The close of the Napoleonic wars found no nation with a satisfactory bridge equipment. All had adopted wooden pontoons except England and Saxony, which held to the iron, and Russia retained the canvas. In the United States the first bridge equipment was organized in the Mexican War. Following the abandonment of the first style of pontoon came the boat for the heavy train patterned on the French wooden pontoon, and for the lighter train modeled on the Russian canvas-covered boat. An indication of the thoroughness of the trials which led to the adoption of this kind is found in the fact that this equipment has undergone practically no change since 1862 and is the one still in our Service. The lightest equipment in use anywhere now is the Japanese sectional boat in two halves, each half weighing only 500 pounds and hauled by a single pony.

The friends of Joseph Eliot Austin are urging the passage of the bill (H.R. 23900) authorizing his restoration to the Navy as an ensign. Young Austin was dismissed for violating the regulation against marrying. This he claims he did in ignorance of the regulation and with the encouragement of his superior officers, who should have warned him of its existence. In his memorial to Congress Mr. Austin quotes a statement of the commanding officer of the powder division, in which he was serving, saying: "I have kept myself well informed in regard to Navy Regulations, and at the time of his marriage I took special pains to try and find this order. I carefully examined the Regulation book, including all changes which I had received to date, and could find nothing. It was not until about a month later that I discovered a mistake in my copy of 'Changes in Navy Regulations No. 4.' Page 5, containing this order, had been omitted, and another page, 6, had been put in its place. This copy was as received from the Navy Department, through the commanding officer." In his appeal to Congress Mr. Austin says: "The Secretary, in spite of the regulation that officers dismissed may appeal to the President for trial by court-martial, and that 'officer' means and includes graduated midshipmen, has declared in a long written argument that although a graduate midshipman I am not entitled to a court, even when the Articles for the Government of the Navy, formulated by Act of Congress, say that I am." He charges prejudice against him on the part of the executive officer of the South Dakota, Commander Stickney, and says: "I beg you to probe this matter to the bottom, I beg you to see if I have not truthfully set it before you. I beg you to ask yourselves, is it conceivable that if the young officer knew of this regulation he would go to his one enemy aboard ship, the executive officer, and to the captain, whose power, province and duty it was to instantly prohibit the proceeding, and inform these two of his deliberate intention to break it. I beg you to ask yourselves, if his commanding officers knew the regulation, was it not their bounden duty to impart their knowledge to him, unwittingly its violator?"

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the radio-telegraphic conference, which will be held in London in June, is reported as saying that one of the most important steps to be taken at the conference will be the stopping of piracy of wireless messages, which, he says, is the greatest evil in modern telegraphy, and we hope, he said, to take measures to

put a stop to it at the convention. Had the messages from the Carpathia not been interfered with, and had an effort not been made by countless stations to intercept them, the story of the sinking of the Titanic would doubtless have reached the world much sooner than it did.

During the session of the International Red Cross Convention in Washington, D.C., May 8, Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, U.S.A., read a paper on "The Organization of the American Red Cross for Service in War." Without in the least deprecating the application of Red Cross energy and funds for the alleviation of suffering in time of peace, General Torney pointed out that inasmuch as the personnel of the Army Medical Corps had never been adequate even to the peace demands it would be hopelessly inadequate in time of war. He strongly urged the Red Cross to keep itself in condition to give the volunteer aid to the sick and wounded which would be badly needed at such a time. He said that the Spanish War had taught the futility of individual nursing associations, and that hereafter such associations would be used only if enrolled under the flag of the Red Cross. Wherefore he implored the organization to enroll physicians, nurses and hospital attendants sufficient for any emergency. Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., spoke on the relations of the Red Cross to the Navy in time of war. He pointed out that the day of individual combats at sea between single ships was over, saying: "It is quite conceivable that the next great naval battle might involve between fifty and a hundred ships, and the difficulties of the immediate care of the wounded would be in such a case stupendous." He urged the establishment of a sanitary base, capable of caring for 10,000 of our men, and as many more of the enemy's wounded, "for," said Admiral Stokes, "nothing forms a better basis for the resumption of friendly relations after a war than the care given the enemy during hostilities. If the Red Cross would undertake the selection and securing of attendants for such an establishment it would lift a monster burden from the Medical Department at a critical time."

The new Army and Navy Club building at Washington is rapidly approaching completion, and it is now probable that it will be ready for occupancy by Aug. 1. At about that date the club will move into its new quarters. By the present plans the formal opening and house warming will not take place until October, when the members will return to Washington from their summer vacations and the summer maneuvers. The opening gives promise of being a brilliant affair. The class of 1881, U.S. Naval Academy, has decided to donate a large and handsome clock, which will be installed over the fireplace in the main lounging room of the club. Mrs. Charles A. Spalding is completely furnishing one of the club rooms as a memorial to her brother, the late Capt. A. E. Culver, U.S.N., who was always very much interested in the club and took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the building of the new clubhouse. Mrs. Johnston, wife of Gen. John A. Johnston, the vice-president of the club, has presented a grand piano, which will add to the beauty of the decorations as well as the pleasure of the members. A number of interesting relics of battles and campaigns of the Army and Navy, including parts of the Maine and of older naval vessels, have been donated by members and others to be used in the interior decorations. It is thought that the roof garden will prove to be one of the most attractive features of the new building. It will be one of the finest in Washington, with a magnificent view of the city. The size of the new building will make it possible for the club to furnish commodious accommodations for non-resident members who are temporarily in Washington. No hotel for anything like the price will be able to furnish such comfortable and commodious quarters as will be obtainable in the new building.

The French Champlain delegation now touring Canada visited Plattsburg Barracks a few days ago and witnessed a review of the 5th U.S. Infantry, under command of Col. Calvin D. Cowles. "They were on coming to the parade ground," says the Evening Star of Plattsburg, "greeted with an artillery salute, and after the brief speeches Colonel Cowles, one of the best colonels in the Service, led his regiment, one of the best in the Army, in person past the reviewing stand and in front of the delegation. The regiment was in full dress uniform of blue and showed the effect of perfect drilling, marching with great spirit and precision. Members of the delegation spoke in high praise of the troops, and the military members of the party were especially complimentary. General Lebon and General Brugere are both high in army circles in France, and General Lebon was one of the chief officials in the reorganization of the French army which has lately taken place. Ambassador Jusserand expressed himself as greatly pleased with the reception tendered to himself, Governor Conway, Hon. F. S. Witherbee and Hon. W. C. Witherbee at the home of Colonel Cowles, commandant of Plattsburg Barracks, where he had the pleasure of meeting personally the officers of the 5th Infantry and their ladies."

An attempt is being made by the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department to straighten out the material and supply account of the states with the Federal Government. Most of the states have been in the habit of drawing materials and supplies from the general government, and never making any report as to the amount that they have on hand. Neither have the states reported what disposition they made of the materials and supplies that they have drawn from the War Department. For instance, at the close of the Spanish-American War in a great many states the Volunteers turned their supplies over to the Government. At least these supplies have been charged against the states by the War Department. For instance, recently when the Militia of one of the states turned out for riot service the Governor reported that the Militia was short of uniforms. The accounts of the War Department indicated that this state had on hand, among other things, 10,000 pair of trousers and sufficient uniforms to supply three times as many Militiamen as its muster rolls carried. While this is an extreme case, there is scarcely a state which is not charged by the War Department with having more supplies on hand than is actually in possession of the state. It is important in the event of war for the Department to know just what supplies are on hand in the various states, and effort is being made by the Division of Militia Affairs to obtain this information. It is possible that the

Secretary of War may recommend that the states appoint custodians to take care of the state's supplies.

The value of military training and discipline was well illustrated by the efficient manner in which the corps of cadets of the Louisiana State University came to the assistance of the Baton Rouge authorities in their efforts to hold the levees facing the Mississippi River, and save the lower part of the city from being flooded. The work of the cadets was done in such an orderly and effective way as to merit the thanks of Governor Sanders expressed to Colonel Boyd, president of the university, in the following letter from the Governor's Secretary: "I am instructed by Governor J. Y. Sanders and requested by the relief committee to express to you and through you to the student body of the Louisiana State University their hearty and sincere thanks for the splendid and unselfish work done by the body of students in working to save the water plant; and furthermore to Company H, the National Guard organization within the student body, for their remarkably efficient services rendered in a period of emergency."

Walter Brookins, the aviator, on May 9 carried the president of the Aero Club of America, Robert J. Collier, thirty-two miles in his Burgess-Wright hydro-aeroplane with a luncheon invitation from the club's officers to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., who later in the day opened the first International Aeronautical Exposition in New York city. The Admiral was aboard the U.S.S. Washington, at the foot of West Ninety-sixth street, when the hydro-aeroplane left Keyport, N.J., at nine o'clock in the morning. The machine covered the distance in thirty-one minutes. Mr. Brookins flew along the eastern shore of Staten Island, thence over the Narrows and up the bay and Hudson River. Reaching the warship the machine circled it twice, then dropped until it alighted on the water, and glided up to the cruiser. The visitors were entertained by Admiral Osterhaus, who accepted the club's invitation, but went ashore in a Navy launch.

When the concrete building for the officers' club at Camp John Hay, Baguio, P.I., 171 miles from Manila, is completed, it will be, it is expected, the finest club house erected at an Army post in the Philippines. An appropriation of \$50,000 has been made for the club, plans for which have been prepared in the office of Capt. L. J. Fleming, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster at Fort Santiago, a branch of the office of Col. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., chief quartermaster. The site selected for the Camp John Hay Army Club building lies to the north of the residence of Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, 21st U.S. Inf., commanding officer of the post, on a prominence near the Baguio Country Club. An excellent view will be had from the club looking down the valley.

The first annual International Aeronautical Exposition at New Grand Central Palace, New York city, opened on Thursday, May 9, at seven o'clock, with the most complete exhibit pertaining to aeronautics ever assembled in this country. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus conducted the opening ceremonies. Among those who are to deliver lectures on aeronautics and kindred subjects is Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., will attend the show as the representative of the Secretary of War. The Army and Navy are looking to the show to stir up public opinion on behalf of the aeroplane and awaken a backward Congress to the necessity for providing for military aviation.

Dr. William Dey Herbert, 31 Broadway, Freehold, N.J., passed the preliminary examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, held in Washington, beginning Monday, March 11. Dr. Herbert was born in Englishtown, N.J.; he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., with the class of 1900, and served as interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and the New York Lying-in Hospital. He will be called into active service as soon as confirmed by the Senate and sent to a military post until Oct. 1 next, when he will be brought to the Army Medical School in Washington.

The revenue cutters Windom and Winona were on May 9 ordered to join the relief forces in the flooded districts along the Mississippi. The cutters will be of great assistance in distributing supplies and rescuing the homeless. They will co-operate with the Federal and state agents and the Red Cross. Conservative estimates of the damage done which have been received at the War Department say \$50,000,000. The Army's expenditures to May 9 amount to more than \$600,000.

We have received a copy of the report of rifle shooting in the United States under the auspices of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, War Department, for the year 1911. There are 187 pages to the report, which is full of valuable data. There are many interesting illustrations in the report of rifle teams, prizes, targets, shooting, etc. An illustration of the moving picture outfit of Chaplain T. J. Dickson, U.S.A., which afforded much pleasure and amusement at Camp Perry, Ohio, is also given.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C., and his aid, Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, left Washington May 6 on an inspection trip of the North Atlantic Marine Corps barracks and stations. They visited Boston, Portsmouth and New York, returning to Washington on Friday, May 10.

Company C, 12th U.S. Infantry, left Monterey, Cal., May 8, for Tia Juana, Cal., on the Mexican border. This company follows Company G, which went to Yuma, Ariz., last week.

Eight candidates for the Army Medical Corps will report for examination on May 13. Five of the candidates will take the examination at Washington and three at Chicago.

The Army transport Logan arrived at Manila May 4 with twenty-three officers and 188 casuals.

THE FORT MYER HORSE SHOW.

The second annual military horse show at Fort Myer, Va., was held on April 23-24. On the first day there was judging for elimination and conformation. On the second day awards were made in Class 1, remounts. The judge was Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A. Entries, only horses received from remount depots since March 21, 1911. The winner was Dido, ridden by Private Keehn, 3d F.A.; second, Archibald, Corporal Giles, A, 15th Cav.; third, Brandywine, Corporal Wood, B, 15th Cav. In Class 2, for chargers, the horses public, the judge was Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, U.S.A. The winner was Cosmocrat, ridden by Private Kane, C, 15th Cav.; second, Dawn, Sergeant Brown, D, 15th Cav.; third, Cynic, Corporal Castor, C, 15th Cav. Class 3, for jumping with horses public, had for judge Major Henry T. Allen, Gen. Staff. The winner was Denmark, ridden by Color Sergeant Conway, 15th Cav.; second, Actor, Sergeant Manley, A, 15th Cav.; third, Adventure, Sergeant Cooley, A, 15th Cav. In pair jumping, Class 4, the winner was Actor, with Manley up; second, Dargand, with Sergeant Vandersee, D, 15th Cav., riding; third, Albert, Corporal Reed, A, 15th Cav. The judge in this class was Major Allen.

The first class of the day for officers was No. 5, jumping with private horses. The winner was Experiment, ridden by Capt. J. R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; second, Buster Brown, 1st Lieut. R. F. Tate, 15th Cav.; third, St. Angelo, 2d Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, jr., 3d F.A. The judge in this class was Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, Gen. Staff. Class 6 was for polo ponies, either public or private, and the judge was Colonel McMahon. The winner was Skeeter, ridden by 1st Lieut. J. W. Downer, 3d F.A.; second, Cricket, 1st Lieut. G. M. Russell, 15th Cav.; third, Brown, 2d Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., 15th Cav. Officers' chargers comprised Class 7, and the judge here was General Garlington. The first place was taken by Experiment, ridden by Captain Lindsey; second, Buster Brown, Lieutenant Tate; third, Grayhills, Lieutenant Patton.

In Class 8 Colonel McMahon judged military jumping of private horses, officers. In this the winner was Ney, exhibited by 1st Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, 3d F.A.; second, Buster Brown, exhibited by Lieutenant Tate; third, Roy, exhibited by Lieut. Col. F. S. Foltz, Cav. In Class 9, military jumping, men, horses public, the winner was Actor, with Sergeant Manley up; second, Adventure, Sergeant Cooley; third, Bryan, Principal Musician Sangrove, band, 15th Cav. Colonel McMahon was judge in this class also. Class 10 was for the best Artillery gun carriage with six-horse team. The winner was Battery D; second, Battery F; third, Battery E, all of the 3d F.A. In Class 11, for jumping teams, the riders officers and the horses private, the Fort Myer team was first and the Washington team second. The conditions were: One team of three from Fort Myer; one from officers of the Army on duty in Washington, including Washington Barracks; one from the Navy, including the Marine Corps, on duty in the vicinity; course as in Class 3; team totals to determine winner.

The program, artistically prepared, had a full-page picture of Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., and smaller half-tones of Colonel Foltz, Captain Lindsey, Major John P. Summerall, 3d F.A., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Dickey, 15th Cav. Lieut. Victor S. Foster is shown mounted on Nine of Diamonds, Colonel Foltz on Roy, Lieutenant Tate on Knight of Elway, Lieutenant Downer on Tampico, and Lieutenant Shepherd clearing a dining table on Marshal Ney, while several officers are sitting at table with no appearance of agitation as the horse goes over the festive board.

HUNT RACES AT BENNING.

The hunt races to be held under the auspices of the Washington Riding and Hunt Club and sanctioned by National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, at Benning, May 16 and 18, are the first hunt races ever held in Washington, and it is hoped that they will be so successfully supported as to be an annual affair. The proceeds will go to support a pack of hounds recently acquired and defray expenses of kennels and make the hunting a feature of the sports of the city. There will be seven races daily, including, as was noted last week, open races, races for bona-fide hunters, races for Army and Navy officers, and polo pony race. The Service test, it is stated, will be the first of its kind held in this country, and of special interest to those interested in breeding horses for the Service and to the Remount Association generally. Benning, formerly one of the best tracks in the country with its fine steeplechase course and well arranged flat track, is now being repaired, jumps replaced, etc. As the meet comes immediately after the close at Baltimore, and preceding hunt meets at Baltimore, Belmont Park and Brookline, Boston, it is expected to attract a great number of horses of high class. Liberal purses, cups and trophies to the riders will be given. Requirements for officers' chargers are stated as follows: Conformation will be judged at another time than when the horses enter the arena for military schooling and field performance. School riding will be done with the reins held in one hand only (left). Conformation, including substance, appearance and quality to count 50 per cent; military schooling to count 25; field performance, including manner of going and jumping, to count 25. Each exhibitor will be required to carry his charger through the following course to demonstrate the military schooling:

1. Enter at a trot, approaching judges and when at a point about ten feet distant, halt—stand quietly—salute.
2. Work at a walk: Pass around circle to right at a free walk with loose reins. At end of arena, return upon center line, approaching judges at a collected walk. When about ten feet from judges, halt; turn to left about on haunches; turn to right about on haunches (track to right hand at trot).
3. Work at the trot: Extend and shorten trot, passing quickly from collected to fast trot and the reverse. When at extremity of arena, follow center line toward judges and require mount to oblique to right and left on two tracks across this line alternately while approaching judges. Halt; passage to the left and then to the right without gaining ground to the front; halt; back; halt; turn to the right about on the forehand; back, halt; turn to left about on forehand; take up trot, track to the right hand.
4. Work at the gallop: Describe large circle around one-half length of arena; leading with the right foot. After completing this circle, change direction by cutting through circle upon its diameter; change lead to left foot and follow circle to left. After completing one turn of the circle to the left and when at a point opposite the judges and at the further extremity of the arena,

turn down center line and require mount to change lead from right to left and, vice versa, several times on straight line from extremity of arena to location of judges. Take track to the right at a walk; take up canter; halt; take up canter again from halt.

5. Take mount over three obstacles about 3 feet 6 inches in height, post and rail; brush; and "in and out."
6. Approach judges at a walk; halt, dismount; mount; dismount; unsaddle if so directed.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign Theodore H. Winters, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Hamlin Bassett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bassett, were married at the Protestant Episcopal Church at Ten Hills, near Baltimore, Md., on April 24, 1912. The chapel was prettily decorated for the occasion, and the Rev. Percy Foster Hall, of St. Timothy's Church at Catonsville, performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Joseph McElduff, of New York, was best man. The bride was attended by Miss Eunice White, of Washington. Miss Carroll Harris was flower girl. The ushers were Messrs. Frederick E. Watson, John S. Jackson, Henry Hamilton and Joseph J. Philbin. Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride on Old Orchard road, after which the newly married couple left for Florida.

Mrs. Margaret M. Loeffler announces the marriage of her daughter, Marie Louise, to Ensign Earle Wayne Robinson, U.S.N., Wednesday, May 1, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Dunn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Stella L. Dunn, to Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Art., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe. The wedding will take place on June 5 on Governors Island, N.Y.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., have been obliged to recall the invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Eleanor, and Ensign Rush Southgate Fay, U.S.N., at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., May 14, at eight p.m., on account of the recent death of Mrs. W. G. Fay, of Baltimore, mother of the bridegroom. The ceremony will take place at the same time, but at the Anderson home, with only the relatives of the young couple in attendance. A small reception will follow.

Ensign Henry J. Shields, U.S.N., and Miss Olive H. Jadin were married on the evening of April 25, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, 502 Adams avenue, Scranton, Pa. The Rev. George Wood Anderson, pastor of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated.

Lieut. John E. Sloan, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Helen W. Moore were married in Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum, 26th U.S. Inf., announce the engagement of their sister, Bertha Frances Rawolle, to Capt. Clyde Bingham Parker, 26th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place June 1 at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

The marriage is announced of Miss Helen M. Prentice, daughter of Daniel Prentice, to Ensign Holloway H. Frost, U.S.N., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city, May 8, 1912.

The marriage of Miss Lucille M. Stevens, daughter of Mrs. John Rhineland Stevens, and Lieut. Edward E. Spafford, U.S.N., will take place at the home of the bride, 14 East Sixty-third street, New York city, at four p.m., Wednesday, May 22, 1912. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, of St. Bartholomew's Church. Owing to a recent death in Lieutenant Spafford's family only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. Miss Stevens's only attendant will be Mrs. William S. Groesbeck Fowler. Lieut. Benyard B. Wygant, U.S.N., will be Lieutenant Spafford's best man.

Miss Mary Sharp was hostess at luncheon at her home, York street, Norfolk, Va., May 2, for her cousin, Miss Mary Wilcox, during which Miss Wilcox's engagement was announced to Ensign Worrall Reid Carter, U.S.N.

At the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ressler, Norfolk, Va., Miss Edessa Ressler was married on April 30, 1912, to Lieut. George Frederick Humbert, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The rooms were decorated with palms, ferns, smilax, Easter lilies and white roses in profusion. An altar at one end of the drawing room was formed of roses and lilies, lighted by many tapers. Miss Ressler was gowned in a tailored costume and carried a bouquet of white and purple orchids. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. John Williams, in an imported gown of light blue chiffon over messaline, trimmed with old gold embroidery, and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas and maidenhair fern. Mr. James Humbert, of Pittsburgh, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony, and among the out-of-town guests were Capt. and Mrs. Terry, U.S.A., Fort Monroe; Lieuts. H. A. French, J. M. Stanley, P. G. Blackmore and J. P. Leatherbury, U.S.A. After a week's travel in Northern cities Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert were to go to San Francisco, where Lieutenant Humbert is stationed.

Mrs. John G. Walker, of Winchester, Va., was in Washington, D.C., May 8, 1912, to attend the marriage of her son, Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Elizabeth Riley Benham, widow of Lieut. Harry K. Benham, U.S.N. Owing to mourning in the family of the bride the ceremony was a quiet one in her apartment at the Marlborough May 12. Rev. William M. Pettus officiating. Captain Walker and his bride will go to Lexington, Ky., on their wedding trip, where the former has horses in the spring races.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Barton, of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Ensign Ralph Greene Riskey, U.S.N.

In the midst of a profusion of smilax, palms and Easter lilies which adorned the quaint little chapel of St. Mark's at Brunswick, Ga., the marriage of Miss Helen Gautier, formerly of Annapolis, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown Gautier, and Ensign Edward Cook Raguet, U.S.N., took place on April 24. The bridal party entered to the strains of the "Chorus" from "Lohengrin." Mr. Ralph Woods, of Brunswick, and Mr. Thomas B. Gautier, jr., of Savannah, ushers, came first. Following came the bridesmaids, the little Wadsworth twins, of Charlotte, N.C., carrying gilt baskets of Killarney roses. Miss Gautier, the sister of the bride, maid of honor, wore a most graceful gown of pink Charmeuse, with chiffon and rhinestone trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of pink sweet peas. Little Miss Marion Wadsworth, the flower girl, carried a gilt basket filled with pink sweet peas and ferns. The groom and his best man, Lieut. Halsey Powell, U.S.N., attired in the full dress uniform of their rank, awaited the bride at the chancel rail. She came in with her father, and

wore a most becoming gown of white Charmeuse, with embroidered chiffon overdress, trimmed in rare old point lace and pearl ornaments. Her veil was caught with a coronet of real orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. After the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church had made them man and wife the party returned to the Oglethorpe Hotel, where a reception and dance took place. Later Ensign and Mrs. Raguet left for the West, where they spent their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard, of Washington, D.C., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Olivia, and Mr. Christopher Augur Russell on Saturday afternoon, June 1, at half-past four o'clock, at the Howard residence, 1914 N street, Washington, D.C. A large reception will follow the ceremony. Miss Howard is a sister of Mrs. John H. Russell, wife of Major Russell, U.S.M.C. Mr. Russell is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1906.

One of the most elaborate church weddings of the season took place in Christ Church, Elizabeth, N.J., May 8, 1912, when Miss Ethel Brewerton, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry F. Brewerton, U.S.A., of 157 Westfield avenue, was united in marriage to Jacob Thomas Barron. The church was filled with the friends of the young couple. To the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" the bridal party proceeded to the altar, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Oberley, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. S. P. Simpson, of New York city, a great-uncle of the bride. Between the betrothal and marriage services Barnby's "O Perfect Love" was sung by the vested choir. Mendelssohn's march was played for the recessional. The church was gorgeously trimmed with pink roses and Easter lilies, which were tastefully arranged around the altar, and which made a beautiful background for the handsomely gowned bridal party. The bride was attended by Miss Julia Brewerton, as maid of honor; Miss Elizabeth K. Barron, of Columbia, S.C.; Mrs. Henry H. Parmelee, of Paterson; Miss Mabel Prevost, Miss Mary Barber and Miss Agnes Morewood, as bridesmaids. The best man was G. Walter McIver, and the ushers were Paul Debevoise, S. R. Prevost, Henry O. Barber, J. Archibald Le Roy, Dr. N. Barnwell Heyward, of New York, and Charles H. Barron, of Columbia, S.C. The bride was handsomely robed in a duchesse satin, court train, with embroidered chiffon and pearls. She wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. At the conclusion of the ceremony a small reception was tendered the bridal party and relatives of the young couple at the home of the bride's father in Westfield avenue. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with Southern smilax, peonies and roses. Roses and peonies were arranged in profusion in every nook and corner, and the whole presented a delightful picture. A delectable wedding supper was served the guests, who were present from Boston, New York, South Carolina and Virginia. Mrs. Barron is prominent in society circles of Elizabeth and has a host of friends. The large number of wedding gifts which she received are exceptionally beautiful. Mr. Barron is also popular in Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Barron left for a three weeks' trip through the South, where they will visit relatives of Mr. Barron. Upon their return they will be at home in their residence, 241 Edgar place.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Marguerite Spear, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Hudson Spear, of No. 30 West Fifty-ninth street, New York city, to Mr. Herbert Jernam Slocum, jr., son of Col. Herbert J. Slocum, U.S.A., and grandnephew of Mrs. Russell Sage, on Tuesday, May 28, 1912, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city. The rector, the Rev. J. G. H. Barry, will officiate. The bride will have two attendants, her sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Edwina Spear. The best man will be Mr. Miles Standish Slocum, brother of the bridegroom. Messrs. F. Montague A. Stafford, John L. Feeny, Orlando Potter, Barrett Littell, Arthur Waller and John Simonds will be the ushers. A reception for the families and immediate relatives will be held in Mrs. Spear's home. After spending four months abroad the couple will live in this city.

P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea, U.S.N., and Miss Leona Katharine Henke were married at the home of the bride at Norfolk, Va., on May 7. Only the immediate members of the families were present. Miss Henke is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henke, of Houston, Texas, who for the last few years have wintered in Norfolk.

Lieut. G. B. Gorham, C.A.C., U.S.A., whose marriage to Miss Heitman was announced in our issue of May 4, is the grandson of the late Hon. Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall, Mich., a former Minister to The Hague for six years and who was also in the Cabinet under General Grant.

RECENT DEATHS.

Midsn. Julian B. Bishop, who was admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy July 1, 1908, died at Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1912, from blood poisoning from an infection of a virulent type caused by the nick of a barber's razor when he was being shaved early last week. After being slightly cut on the cheek Midshipman Bishop developed an infection which rapidly grew more pronounced until the morning of May 3, when he was sent to the Government Hospital. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop, of New York, were sent for, and were with their son until his death. He would have been graduated in a few weeks, and was a highly esteemed member of his class.

Elena Louise Beals, the little two-year-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A., retired, died at Appleton, Wis., May 2, 1912.

Mrs. Edward A. Nis, sister of Mrs. Thad B. Seigle, wife of Lieutenant Seigle, 27th U.S. Inf., died at Pacific Grove, Cal., April 30, 1912.

Helen Smith Penn, the infant daughter of Ensign Albert Miller Penn, U.S.N., and Helen Smith Penn, died at Wilmington, Del., May 5, 1912, aged five days.

Ex-Capt. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, of the 12th N.G.N.Y., at one time one of the most noted rifle shots in the country, died May 9, 1912, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, following an operation. Captain Stebbins held numerous medals for marksmanship and was a winner of the Governor's Cup. He was graduated from Columbia University and was at one time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He belonged to the Union, Army and Navy, the Badminton and Whist clubs, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, at No. 1 West Eighty-third street.

Mrs. Julia Griswold Fay, widow of Prof. William Wirt Fay, U.S. Naval Academy, died early Saturday morning, May 4, 1912, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph W. Valiant, 15 West Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore, Md. She had been in failing health for some time, and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Fay is

survived by four daughters, three sons and several grandchildren. With Mrs. Fay at the time of her death were her daughter, Mrs. Valiant, and her three sons, Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., Mr. Jackson S. Fay, of Baltimore, and Ensign Rush S. Fay, U.S.N. Her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, wife of Colonel Pendleton, of the Marine Corps, is about to sail from the Philippines for the United States. The other daughters, Miss Ruth Fay and Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, wife of Colonel Doyen, of the Marine Corps, are at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The funeral services took place at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Sunday afternoon, May 5; interment in the Naval Academy Cemetery.

George William Rouzer, who died suddenly at his home in South Orange, N.J., May 7, 1912, of heart disease, was a gentleman held in high esteem in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as he was among a large circle of attached friends. As Mr. Rouzer served for some years as our correspondent at Washington we had an excellent opportunity to test his quality. We have never known a man more thoroughly conscientious and faithful in all of the relations of life than George Rouzer. When he was asked to take charge of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald his high sense of duty led him to hold his acceptance in abeyance until he could make sure that it would not be considered in any sense a breach of his existing obligations. From the Herald he passed into the employ of the late Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, as his private secretary, and continued as his secretary in Senator Dryden's work as president of the Prudential Insurance Company. A few years ago he was made "secretary of the president" of the company, continuing to hold that office after Senator Dryden's death.

Mrs. Marie S. Stewart, wife of Surg. Henry Stewart, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, S.C., April 30, 1912.

Mrs. Mary Paulding Meade, widow of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., and daughter of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U.S.N., died May 5, 1912, of pneumonia, at Lexington, Mass. She was sixty-nine years old.

Mrs. Ann Washburn, mother of Mrs. James G. Hannah, wife of Captain Hannah, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Glens Falls, N.Y., April 30, 1912, in her seventy-first year.

Dr. Martha G. Ripley, mother of the wife of Capt. Fred E. Smith, 3d U.S. Inf., died at Minneapolis, Minn., April 17, 1912.

Capt. Bradley S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America and a well known writer on marine topics, died at New York May 6, 1912, in his eighty-fourth year. Captain Osborn was born in Rye, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1828, and was the son of a Methodist minister. He followed the sea from the age of ten years, serving in merchant and whaling ships. During the Civil War he served in the U.S. Navy, and also wrote for the New York Herald and Times. Captain Osborn had served one term as captain, one as commodore and two as rear admiral of the National Association of Naval Veterans, and was founder and editor of the Nautical Gazette. He also wrote "A Sailor of Fortune" and lectured on his travels and adventures. He was decorated by the Venezuelan government with the order of "Busto del Libertador." Captain Osborn in 1868 married Miss Eliza Balfour, of Edinburgh, who survives him.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Coast Art., U.S.A., on April 26, 1912, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

The friends of Mrs. Ira F. Fravel, wife of Lieutenant Fravel, 24th U.S. Inf., will be pleased to learn of her convalescence after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

A son, Carlos Virgil Baker, was born to Lieut. Virgil Baker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baker at the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, March 18, 1912.

Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, jr., wife of Lieutenant Meyer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and children have returned to the Presidio after a visit of two months with her mother, Mrs. Barnham.

Mrs. Henry Hossfeld, wife of Lieutenant Hossfeld, 3d U.S. Inf., Masters Wallis, Raymond and Miss Betty left Berlin on April 30 for Bremen, en route to America. During a three years' residence in Enrose Mrs. Hossfeld and her three children have made many friends, who regret that Mrs. Hossfeld will remain in America until Lieutenant Hossfeld is again ordered to foreign service.

A "first aid" competition will be part of the program of exhibition drills to be given in connection with the Red Cross Conference at Washington, D.C., on May 11. The four teams to compete will be captained by Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Cary Langhorne, wife of Dr. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Miss Eudora Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired.

The officers of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812 gave a dinner at the Union Club, New York city, May 6, to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the new commander of the National Guard of New York. Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., commandant of the Veteran Corps and president of the Military Society, presided, and the speakers were Major General O'Ryan, who outlined the policy of "nationalizing the National Guard," and Col. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Gen. Staff, who spoke on behalf of the Army. The guests included Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Gen. William Verbeck, Adjutant General of New York; Major David Banks, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Charles Fenton, U.S.A., Major Elliot Warren, V.C.A., Major John J. Riker, Col. William W. Ladd, N.G.N.Y.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.U.S.A., at Philadelphia, it was agreed that the \$10,000 provided in bills introduced in Congress for a pedestal as a memorial or statue to Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, U.S.A., for which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$20,000, is entirely inadequate to erect a monument to represent the services and reputation of the distinguished soldier as compared with those placed in the Capitol by the national authorities to commemorate his peers in arms and commands. The Commandery therefore resolved that the Senators and Representatives from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania be respectfully requested to use their influence to increase the said appropriation to \$100,000, to be used in connection with the appropriation of the state to place an equestrian statue at Washington of the victor of Gettysburg that will not suffer by comparison with those already erected by the nation to the memory of Grant, of Sherman, of Sheridan, of Thomas and other commanders of armies and winners of battles, among whom General Meade "was himself not least but honored of them all."

A daughter, Margaret Ede, was born to the wife of Ensign A. L. Ede, U.S.N., at Vallejo, Cal., May 2, 1912.

A son, John Frusher Kenney, was born to the wife of Chief Btm. and Mrs. P. J. Kenney at Honolulu, H.T., April 7.

A son, John Pope McAdams, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. J. P. McAdams, 11th U.S. Inf., at Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1912.

Miss Du Bose, daughter of Med. Dir. William R. Du Bose, U.S.N., has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Earle at Annapolis, Md.

A daughter, Jane Du Bose Register, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on April 29, 1912, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. Col. J. D. McLachlan, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, has completed his term of duty in Washington and will resume his military command. Col. and Mrs. McLachlan will leave for England about the middle of May.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., for the summer. Lieutenant Commander Taussig has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York city May 9 on board the steamship Panama from Cristobal were Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas and Mrs. Thomas from San Francisco, and Col. C. A. Devore, U.S.A., from Panama Canal Zone.

After six weeks in Italy, in Rome, Florence, Venice and on Lake Como, at Cadenabla, Mrs. Morley and her mother, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, go to Paris May 1, and will be at the Hotel Lord Byron for a month, No. 16 rue Lord Byron, Champs Elysée.

Miss Mary Louise Finley returned to New York city from a four months' cruise on the yacht Alvina on April 16. Miss Finley on April 29 was operated on for appendicitis at Hahnemann Hospital, and is now doing well. She is stopping at the Great Northern Hotel.

At the performance at the Belasco Theater, Washington, D.C., May 6, for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home, the principal play was preceded by a curtain raiser, "Marie Dolores," written by Granville R. Fortescue and staged by Capt. Warren Dean, U.S.A., which was received with much enthusiasm.

Lieut. Col. J. D. McLachlan, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and Mrs. McLachlan were among those who gave dinners in Washington, D.C., May 4. Their list of guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Capt. Matthew E. Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Marion Oliver and Lieut. Creswell Garlington, U.S.A.

Ensign Ralph D. Weyerbacher, U.S.N., who has been selected for appointment as an assistant naval constructor, with rank from April 23, 1912, was born in Indiana July 12, 1888, and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1905. He was commissioned ensign on June 5, 1911, and has been under instruction at the Boston Yard since last October.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon and Mrs. Moon have been visiting with their son, Harry A. Moon, and his bride at Indianapolis, Ind., where Mr. Moon has been employed during the past two years with the Van Camp Packing Company as chemist. Col. and Mrs. Moon are now visiting their daughter, Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, wife of Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and the Misses Irwin will go to their summer home, the Anchorage, at Osterville, Mass., early in June, closing their residence on Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., until the fall. Mrs. Irwin's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., will join them in July. Mr. Harrison Irwin will be a graduate from Princeton this year, and the family will attend the commencement exercises.

Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., gave a luncheon at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., May 8, for Commander Retzmann, who was attached to the German Embassy and who is temporarily in command of the German cruiser Bremen, and other officers of the German ship. Other guests were Med. Insp. Francis S. Nash, Capt. William L. Rodgers, Med. Insp. Lloyd W. Curtis, Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Comdr. John H. Dayton and Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, all U.S.N.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, R.I., was relieved by Capt. William B. Caperton May 7. Captain Gleaves goes to his home at Nashville, Tenn., relieving Rear Admiral E. C. Leutze as commandant of the New York Navy Yard between May 15 and 20. Mrs. Gleaves, who is recovering from a recent operation, will go to Jamestown for the summer, where Captain Gleaves has rented a cottage. Miss Gleaves is going to Washington in a few days.

A newspaper despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., May 8, states that a marine aboard the U.S.S. Maryland is under arrest, charged with having robbed Mrs. Philander C. Knox, wife of the Secretary of State, of diamonds said to be valued at more than \$2,000. The gems were stolen from Mrs. Knox while the Secretary and his party were in Central America. Several of the diamonds were recovered from a pawnshop. They will be sent to Mare Island to be used as evidence when the marine is brought to trial.

Lieut. Col. Henry Yarde-Buller, D.S.O., the fourth son of the first Baron Churston, has been appointed the British Military Attaché at Washington and at Mexico City. The Colonel is fifty years old and has seen considerable service with the British army in various campaigns. He has been military secretary to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland since 1910, and was the military attaché to the northern European courts from 1906 to 1910. He married the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hoeking, of Richings Park, Colnbrook, in 1902.

Lieut. R. V. Venable, 22d U.S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Atlanta, Ga., made a short visit to Cincinnati recently to attend a banquet in honor of his father, W. H. Venable, on his seventy-sixth birthday. The dinner was given under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Historical Association, and was a rare tribute to the love and admiration of the people of the Middle West for their distinguished poet, educator and historian. The company present, numbering slightly over a hundred, was a most representative gathering. The business world was represented, as well as that of literature. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati; Dr. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools; Professor Hulbert, of Marietta College; E. O. Randall, of Columbus, and C. T. Greve, H. B. Mackoy, John Uri Lloyd, Rev. Charles Frederick Goss and Frank P. Goodwin, of Cincinnati. Many tributes in prose and verse were received from distinguished friends who were unable to attend. Among these may be mentioned W. D. Howells, James Whitcomb Riley, John J. Platt and Madison Cawein. Place cards for the guests bore a poetic tribute to Dr. Venable by Everard Jack Appleton.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Adams, 9th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1912.

Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, U.S.A., was registered at the New Willard, in Washington, D.C., last week.

A daughter, Kathleen Edith Hewitt, was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert Bailey Hewitt, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 30, 1912.

Mrs. Thomas Snowden, wife of Captain Snowden, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. South Carolina, is spending the month of May at Newport, R.I.

Among the recent books is "Gen. Joseph Wheeler and the Army of the Tennessee," by John Witherspoon Du Bose, published by the Neale Publishing Company.

Mrs. Ralston, wife of Capt. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Marshall on May 8 at her apartment at the Cordova, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Archibald G. Stirling, U.S.N., and Lieut. Mathias E. Manly, U.S.N., were hosts at luncheon on board the U.S.S. Dolphin at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 4.

Miss Jean Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of three tables at her Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Saturday night, May 4.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from New York, N.Y., May 7, were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, U.S.A., and her daughter, Princess Cantacuzene.

Lieut. Col. B. Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Russell and the Misses Russell have recently returned to Washington, D.C., after having spent the winter in San Antonio, Texas, and in California.

Ensign Hammes, U.S.N., and Ensign Sylvester, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner party on board the U.S.S. Kansas at Old Point Comfort, Va., May 2. American Beauty roses and violets were used to decorate the long table.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has accepted an invitation of Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College, to make an address at the opening of the college course June 1.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, U.S.A., and Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A., were received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel on May 5. Lieutenant Colonel Dunn relieves Major Landis as Military Attaché of the American Embassy.

Miss Mary Laura Byrne, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Byrne, is now convalescing from a protracted illness, in consequence of which her marriage to Lieut. Bethel Wood Simpson, 3d Field Art., which was to have taken place in June, will be postponed for several months.

Miss Sarah Parker, daughter of the late Commodore Foxhall Parker, U.S.N., and her aunt, Miss Donaldson, of Washington, D.C., were among the passengers on board the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from New York, N.Y., for Cherbourg, France, on May 7.

Members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity's local chapter in the University of the South will place in their chapter house at Sewanee, Tenn., a bronze tablet commemorating the death of Major Archibald W. Butt. Major Butt joined the local chapter while a student there in 1888.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow have arrived at Hotel Astor from Cuba, where they have spent the winter. They will remain there for ten days, after which they will spend a month at Atlantic City, and then the remainder of the season will be spent at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray have sent out invitations for a dance at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on May 16, to meet Capt. James Parsons Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Robinson, who have recently arrived in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Robinson was before her marriage Miss Edna MacMurray.

Col. W. G. Gorgas, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived at New York May 5 by the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon. He will deliver lectures in several cities on the sanitary work and conditions in the Canal Zone, and will then go to his home in Mobile. Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Major Herbert Deakney, Capt. F. W. Coleman and Lieut. M. W. Gray, U.S.A., were also passengers with Colonel Gorgas on the Ancon.

Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Littlefield, who had reservations on the Titanic for June 1, now plan to sail on the Caronia of the Cunard Line from New York on that date. They will spend a month motoring in England and then go on to Berlin, where they will be joined by friends, and the party will proceed to St. Petersburg. Mr. Littlefield is a friend of the American Ambassador and a delightful visit is anticipated in Russia. While abroad their address will be care of U.S. Government Despatch Agency, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., received this message on May 8 from C. R. Byrnes, chairman of the Flood Relief Committee at Natchez, Miss.: "All of Concordia parish, all the alluvial land in Catahoula parish and on our side of the river now under water, which is still rising. Residents are being forced to leave their homes, coming to Natchez for safety. More than two thousand are here now, mostly negroes. Every boat brings more. All railroads are out of commission. Government rations and rescue work here directed by Lieutenant Holliday, U.S.A., are equal to the emergency. We have ample shelter tents, but we are unable to provide sufficient bedding for want of cash. Won't you please solicit quick cash contributions to help us? Several hundred will aid materially." Captain Metcalfe, at No. 147 Fourth avenue, New York city, volunteers to forward contributions.

A letter sent from Washington, D.C., to members of the Class of '97, U.S.M.A., says: "It is high time for the old class to get together at West Point on this coming 11th of June. Remember the good old-time habit of foregathering at five-year intervals, and, strange as it may seem, it will be fifteen years to the dot this time. Sheriff Conley is in the islands and Jim Fiske, vice-president, delegates authority for the very sad reason that he cannot turn up, so those of us close by and who are determined to be there, sound off the assembly—all the louder since the heart-warming dinner of old timers pulled off here last week, as the result of which we are still singing and thinking sentimentally, and hoping earnestly to see a lot of each other at West Point on the 11th of June. Notice that it is Tuesday. Saturday looks like a good day to arrive so that we may live together for a couple of days in barracks. Arrangements for this will be made by 'Rufe' Longan, who is on duty at the Point, and everybody makes plans accordingly. Tune up, and be ready for a heart-warming time." The letter is signed: "Connor, Abernethy, Hanna, Smither, Miller, L. S., Overton, McCoy."

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John Stevens Hammond, 3d U.S. Field Art., at Winnetka, Ill., May 8, 1912.

A son, George Barrett, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th Inf., at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 30, 1912.

A daughter, Helena Elena Bradman, was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., at Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1912.

An interesting entertainment in the post hall at Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 29, was given under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have returned to their home in Washington, after spending the latter part of the winter in Florida.

Miss Edmonia Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., who has been visiting in New York, N.Y., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Miss Harriet Southerland are spending some time at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Emily Bache, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., at her Twenty-third street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Richard Grady, wife of Dental Surgeon Grady, U.S.N., entertained the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Annapolis, Md., May 8.

Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hennessy, who have recently arrived in Washington, D.C., have taken an apartment at the Decatur, on Florida avenue.

Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., of the Naval War College staff, and Mrs. Pratt gave a cotillion at their cottage in Newport, R.I., May 3, for the officers of the German cruiser Bremen.

Lieut. and Mrs. Max A. Elser, 23d U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Edson Arthur, on May 1, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; grandson of Major and Mrs. Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf.

Asst. Naval Constr. P. H. Fretz, U.S.N., who recently arrived at Mare Island, Cal., from Boston, has secured a home in Napa. He will make the run between Vallejo and the asylum town each day in his automobile.

Among the happenings at Fort Flagler, Wash., has been a "Down in Dixie" party, given by J. M. Row, engineer, C.A.C., and Mrs. Row on April 30 with two guests of honor, Miss Mead, of Bellingham, and Miss Morrell, of Tacoma.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson were hosts at a brilliant musicale at their Sheridan Circle residence, in Washington, D.C., on May 6, in compliment to the delegates to the Red Cross Convention now being held in that city.

Mrs. C. L. Williams, en route from Jackson Barracks to Plattsburg, is visiting Col. and Mrs. C. A. Williams in Washington. She will soon be joined by the Lieutenant, who has been granted leave before reporting at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Danes, widow of Major Henry C. Danes, U.S.A., returned on May 6 from California, where she spent the past six months at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Pasadena. She is staying with her sister at the Wheeler, William street, Auburn, N.Y.

Col. P. H. Ellis, U.S.A., retired, has been very ill since the first of October last. He was in John Hopkins Hospital for some time, and about the first of January he was taken to Philadelphia, Pa., and placed in a private hospital at 1707 Rittenhouse street.

Capt. Allan D. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond gave a dinner at Fort Adams, R.I., May 3, for Mrs. May M. Smith, of New York, sister of Mrs. Raymond. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins, Capt. Thomas T. Dwyer, Lieut. Wallace L. Clay and Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, all of the post.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. I.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, May 14, 1912, at half-past five o'clock. After dinner there will be presented the second section of a paper by Judge John F. McGee, of Minneapolis, on the Sheridan and Warren episode at the battle of Five Forks.

Capt. E. H. Yule, 2d Field Art., will be relieved from duty as a student at the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill on May 15, after which he will enjoy a fifteen days' leave of absence. Accompanied by Mrs. Yule, he will visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and points in California before returning to his station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A memorial recital of "Ben Hur" was given in honor of the late Major Archibald W. Butt and Mr. Francis Millet and others of the Titanic's dead at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., May 9. The U.S. Marine band played the musical feature. The proceeds realized from this recital will be voluntarily contributed to the fund for the nation's memorial monument in honor of our heroic dead.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie L. Retz, daughter of former Asst. Swordmaster Henry Retz, of the Naval Academy, to Mr. Attilio L. Schiaffino, son of Mr. Giovanni Schiaffino, the Italian and Spanish Consul at Baltimore, was celebrated at Annapolis, Md., on May 8, at St. Mary's Catholic Church. Rev. Father John Diag, C.S.R., officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Schiaffino will make their home at Walbrook, Baltimore.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson had several hundred guests at a musicale in Washington, D.C., early this week, in compliment to Baron Ozawa, senior member of the Red Cross delegation from Japan. The other dinner guests included delegates from the Japanese government to the conference, Rear Admiral Schroeder, Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Major General Carter, Lieutenant General Mills, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Rear Admiral Hemphill and Rear Admiral Clover.

Mr. Bruce Wedgwood, son of Adjutant General E. A. Wedgwood, of Utah, who was recently appointed from civil life to a second lieutenantancy in the Regular Army, after leaving the Salt Lake schools studied for more than two years at the Culver Military Academy in Indiana, where he took a high standing in his classes and showed especial proficiency in military training. He has for some time been an employee in the office of the Adjutant General of Utah and is familiar with much official routine.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who represents the Army on the special commission of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, called on the War Minister, General von Heeringen, at Berlin May 8 and expressed the hope that a detachment of German soldiers would be sent to the exposition. Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., who represents the Navy on the commission, called on the Minister of Marine, Admiral von

Tirpitz, on May 9, and invited the attendance of a German squadron at San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham, U.S.N., commander of the gunboat Scorpion, and Mr. Charles W. Fowle, interpreter at the U.S. Legation at Constantinople, Turkey, left for Smyrna May 6 in order to ascertain the real cause of the sinking, on April 29, of the steamship Texas, belonging to the Archipelago American Steamship Company, by which 140 persons were drowned. The captain of the Texas was forcibly removed on May 5 from the Greek Hospital to a Turkish prison infirmary under the accusation of espionage in Italy's behalf.

The will of the late Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., filed at Washington, D.C., May 7, expressed the wish that he should be buried in Arlington National Cemetery and that the family name might be perpetuated there by a modest monument over his grave. In his will he set aside \$500 for this purpose. Major Butt left his personal effects to his two brothers, and provided that the residue of his estate be converted into cash and divided between the eldest children of the two brothers.

THE INFANTRY FIRE SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you give any information as to the present status of the project to move the Infantry Fire School from Monterey to Fort Sill?

There are a number of points "pro," and if you were to throw your columns open for a discussion others might be presented, and some "con" as well. As it is now the school only benefits those stationed on the Pacific coast, whereas some such location as Sill would allow students from the entire United States to attend. At Monterey there is only the Infantry viewpoint, whereas at Sill the sister School of Field Artillery Fire would stimulate interest, and the horizons of both would be broadened. It would seem, on the other hand, that any such school would be better off if not handicapped by a post administration separate from the particular school—a sort of automatic veto on any progressive move. How then may they be brought together for mutual study and help, and at the same time be kept independent as to working out their own problems?

If the two schools were at the same place and as near as Sill it would be fine to send the graduates of the Line School at the end of their year at Leavenworth down to assist in and observe working out fire problems and experiments by both Artillery and Infantry.

INFANTRY.

Owing to the refusal of the Apache Indians to leave the Fort Sill Reservation, the proposal for the removal of the Infantry Fire School from Monterey to Fort Sill has been abandoned, at least temporarily. Ninety of the Indians expressed a willingness to go to New Mexico, but sixty of them refused. The Government has no authority to transfer the Indians from the Fort Sill Reservation, and their presence there would seriously interfere with the work in the Infantry Fire School. The cattle and horses of the Indians are now interfering with the Field Artillery Fire School, as the officers of the school have no authority to order the Indians to keep the ranges clear. The Indians and their stock would be even a greater interference for the Infantry Fire School. The House Committee on Indian Affairs has favorably reported a bill providing for the removal of the Apache prisoners from Fort Sill to the Mescalero Indian Reservation in New Mexico. The Indians, by the terms of the bill, are to be freed from further military supervision and given lands and money from their tribal funds.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and such other business as may come before it on May 18, at 10:30 a.m. at the armory of the 22d Regiment, Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., corner of Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, New York city. The following admissions to the Order have been reported to the National Council during the past year:

New York Commandery—Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, U.S.A.; Capt. James T. Smith, U.S.N., retired; Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N.; Capt. William E. Downs, U.S.V.; Capt. Robert F. Tompkins, U.S.V.; Capt. Newbold Morris, U.S.V.; Capt. and Asst. Surg. John B. L'Hommiedieu, U.S.V.; Col. Robert W. Leonard, U.S.V.; Lieut. Howard Ackerman, U.S.V.; Lieut. George G. Henry, U.S.V.; Lieut. Philip W. Lauriat, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieut. Frank G. Snyder, U.S.R.C.S. Junior member, Arthur C. F. Keleher, son of Major Timothy D. Keleher, U.S.A.

Massachusetts Commandery—Paymr. John Wise Moss, U.S.N.; Capt. John J. Sullivan, U.S.V.; Lieut. William L. Conrad, U.S.V.; Lieut. Frederick A. Cheney, U.S.V.; Lieut. Daniel P. Sullivan, U.S.V.

Illinois Commandery—Lieut. Col. Cyrus P. Adams, U.S.V.; Major Edward J. Lang, Lieut. John Bauder, U.S.V.; Lieut. Harry M. Culver, U.S.V.; Ensign Herbert H. Evans, U.S.N.; Lieut. Norval H. Pierce, U.S.N.

Pennsylvania Commandery—Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., retired; Major Samuel A. Kephart, U.S.A.; Major Henry H. Whitney, U.S.A.; Lieut. James S. Kennedy, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., retired; Lieut. Comdr. Willis G. Mitchell, U.S.N.; Paymr. Charles R. O'Leary, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Rand P. Crandall, U.S.N.; Commo. Charles G. Bowman, U.S.N., retired; Ensign Ernest L. Bass, U.S.N.; Ensign Thomas O. Covell, U.S.N.; Major William C. King, U.S.V.; Major John W. Wright, U.S.V.; Major Joseph K. Weaver, U.S.V.; Capt. Samuel W. Jefferies, U.S.V.; Lieut. Thomas P. Murphy, U.S.V.; Lieut. John B. DeLancy, U.S.V.; Lieut. William H. Davis, U.S.V.; Lieut. Oliver Hough, U.S.V.; Lieut. John T. Duffey, U.S.V.; Lieut. William C. Carpenter, jr., U.S.V.; Capt. John S. Fair, U.S.A.; Comdr. Arthur Peterson, U.S.N.; Ensign Francis J. J. Borie, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. Harry Geissel, U.S.V.; Lieut. William R. Graham, U.S.V. Junior members, Moritz P. Machold, son of Capt. Charles M. Machold, U.S.V.; Lucien M. Wiler, jr., son of Lucien M. Wiler, captain, U.S. Vols.

Connecticut Commandery—Capt. Charles P. Staubach, U.S.V.

California Commandery—Capt. Herbert Gunn, U.S.V.

District of Columbia Commandery—Capt. Sydney R.

Jacobs, U.S.N.; Major Robert L. Longstreet, U.S.V.; P.A. Engr. Charles A. McAllister, U.S.N.

Michigan Commandery—Col. James B. Jackson, U.S.A.

Utah Commandery—Capt. Frank W. Jennings, U.S.V.

Texas Commandery—Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Luther R. Hare, U.S.V.; Col.

Lotus Niles, U.S.A., retired; Major Frederick Hadra, U.S.V.; Capt. Roy W. Hearne, U.S.V.; Capt. Wilton F. Rose, U.S.V.; Capt. Oscar C. Guessaz, U.S.V.; Lieut. Duval West, U.S.V.; Lieut. Henry L. Howard, U.S.V.; Lieut. John W. Rainbolt, U.S.V.; Lieut. Joseph Eugene Roberts, U.S.V.; Lieut. S. L. Jeffers, U.S.A., retired.

Ohio Commandery—Capt. Walter S. McBroom, U.S.A.

RETRIAL OF MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 99) authorizing the President to reassemble the court-martial which on Aug. 16, 1911, tried Ralph I. Sasse, Ellicott H. Freeland, Tattнал D. Simpkins and James D. Christian, cadets of the Corps of Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy, and sentenced them, came up for action in the Senate May 7. There being no formal report on the bill, Mr. du Pont, in response to a request from Mr. Root for an explanation, said: "This bill authorizes the court-martial which tried four cadets to reconvene for a reconsideration of the sentence. The sentence was imposed under the former regulations of the Academy, which were changed on June 15 last, but which had not been superseded by the new regulations, so far as their promulgation was concerned, until Sept. 1, as a certain period of time was necessary for the printing of the new regulations and forwarding them to the Academy. The old regulations provided that any cadet who was shown to have used any alcoholic stimulant—a glass of beer, for instance—should be dismissed, no distinction being made between the case of a man who went off and became disgracefully drunk and disorderly and a man who merely drank a glass of beer; in other words, the West Point code in this respect was a Draconian law, which was also the case so far as it related to several other particulars, one of which was hazing; but Congress changed the regulations in regard to this two years ago, since which time there has been no difficulty. In this particular case four cadets were tried on evidence which was furnished by themselves under compulsion. They were ordered to answer certain questions implicating themselves. The offenses themselves were not of a serious character. There was no drunkenness involved, no disorder, and no disgraceful conduct of any kind. They stopped at a country store and asked for a soft drink of some kind, ginger ale or other non-alcoholic beverage, and that not being procurable, they drank a glass or two of blackberry wine. That was their offense. The fourth had a phial of some sort of intoxicating liquor in his coat pocket, which he had not tasted. It was a very small quantity, a quarter of a pint or something of that kind, and he had not himself tasted any of the liquor. It was simply and plainly a violation of the rules of the Academy as set forth in the old regulations, which would not necessarily have involved dismissal under the new and amended regulations. When the matter was referred to the President he was satisfied that an injustice had been done, particularly so as the members of the court, upon being appealed to, reported that they understood they were bound by the text of the former regulations. Upon these grounds, therefore, this joint resolution has been prepared. It was drawn up by the Judge Advocate General of the Army; it is believed to be of a legal character, and calculated to render substantial justice to the parties concerned."

"Mr. Smoot: I wanted to know of the Senator whether it is to be the policy of the Military Committee to authorize a rehearing in cases of dismissal for offenses of this character. The reason I ask the question is that some two years ago a widow's son from my state, a cadet at Annapolis, took a drink of liquor once, and once only, and was dismissed from the Academy. Every effort was made to have the circumstance overlooked, and it was appealed to the President of the United States, but failure was the result, and if this is to be the policy that is to be adopted I think a case of that kind ought to be taken into consideration."

"Mr. Swanson: The distinction between that case and this is that the young men were tried in August. They had not then promulgated this order imposing a less penalty than dismissal. If the court-martial had known that they would not have recommended dismissal. The question is whether they should not have been tried under the new rule."

"Mr. Bristow: I desire to say, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, that I declined to join in the report in favor of this bill. I do not think it is policy to relinquish the discipline. The cadets knew they were violating the laws of the Academy, and I do not think any relinquishment of discipline that would tend young Army officers from indulging in intoxicating liquors should be recognized by the American Congress. An Army officer should not be addicted to the habit of using intoxicants; his responsibilities are too great; and I do not want to cast my vote in behalf of this measure influenced by sympathy for the relatives of these young men; and I take this opportunity to express my views, and I shall vote against it."

The statement was made that the Senators representing the states from which the young men were appointed consulted the President and the Secretary of War, informing them that they would take no action not in harmony with their views. The members of the court were communicated with, and they stated that if they had known of the change of regulation their action would have been different. Mr. Root said: "For more than a hundred years we have kept these institutions free from any interference, either of politics or of personal influence, and if we are to interfere now and provide for a new trial or the opportunity for a new sentence for these young men, let us have a record which makes it clear that we are not establishing a precedent of Congressional interference with the action of the regularly constituted authorities of the Academy."

Mr. du Pont said that he would present a written report on the case, and the regular order being called for the bill went over until another day.

Winners of prizes at the National Capital Horse Show at Washington, D.C., held May 1, 2, 3 and 4, in addition to those we gave last week were the following: Class 31—Hunters, heavyweights, fourth, Experiment, owned by Capt. J. R. Lindsay, ribbon. Class 46—Heavy polo ponies, third Bandit, b.g., owned by E. St. Greble, jr., \$5; fourth, Brownie, b.g., owned by Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., ribbon. Class 49—Green hunters, heavyweights, second, Experiment, b.g., owned by Capt. J. R. Lindsey, \$30. Class 3—Stallions suitable to sire Army horses or hunters, second, Royal Forest, b.s., owned by

G.O. 9, APRIL 29, 1912, WESTERN DIVISION.

Enlisted men serving at stations in the Hawaiian Islands whose terms of service are about to expire and who do not intend to re-enlist will be sent for discharge to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on the transport that will enable them to reach that post prior to date of expiration of their terms of service. The descriptive lists in all cases will be sent with the men and will be turned over to the commanding officer of casuals or other designated officer on board of the transport.

In special cases where it is manifestly for the best interests of the Service enlisted men may be retained until the expiration of their terms of service for discharge at their stations, and such men and also those retired when entitled to transportation to the United States will be provided with quarters and rations while awaiting the transportation.

All previous instructions in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS, Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 6, MAY 1, 1912, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., are relieved from duty as aides-de-camp to the undersigned, to take effect May 9, 1912. I take this occasion to express to Lieutenants Dodge and Pardee my regret at the severance of our official relations made necessary by my early retirement from active duty and to thank them for the efficient service rendered by them.

II. In order to comply with Par. 29, S.O. 95, War D., April 22, 1912, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of California.

DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 8, APRIL 20, 1912, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

An application for extension of leave of absence or furlough will state the authority for and period of existing leave of absence or furlough and will be accompanied by the original application or else contain the data required by G.O. 18, Western Division, Aug. 2, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

A. S. FLEMING, A.G.

G.O. 3, APRIL 23, 1912, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Par. III, G.O. 24, these headquarters, 1911, is rescinded, and Par. I and II of that order, with amendments as indicated, are republished for the guidance of troops of the mobile Army in this department during the year beginning May 1, 1912, and ending April 30, 1913. The order relates to the practical training of mobile troops in this department and prescribes the period of garrison training, Nov. 1 to April 30, and field training, May 1 to Oct. 31.

G.O. 23, MARCH 15, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

By virtue of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Dec. 27, 1911, use of the endorsement printed on the pay voucher, "Place to my credit with" is no longer permitted. Pay accounts hereafter received by a paymaster which have been indorsed for deposit to the credit of the officer or to some individual or institution will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the officer signing the account, or, in case the account is transferred to an individual, then to the order of the person to whom transferred.

Pay accounts of officers serving in the Philippines Division which have already been indorsed for deposit, whether here or in the United States, will be paid by check to the endorsee as heretofore until instructions to the contrary are received.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.C., C. of S.

G.C.M.O. 100, MARCH 8, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIV.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Manila, of which Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts.

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specifications 1 and 2.—Violation of Par. 798, Army Regulations.

Specification 3.—Writing and sending to an officer, through the War Department, a communication which was discourteous in tone, contained expressions partaking of a personal nature, was calculated to give offense and was in violation of the provisions of Par. 803, Army Regulations.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Findings.—Of the first specification: "Find the facts as stated but attach no criminality thereto." Of the second specification: "Find the facts as stated but attach no criminality thereto." Of the third specification: "Guilty." Of the charge: "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be reprimanded."

Major General Bell, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case of Capt. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, the sentence is approved. For the second time within two years Captain De Court has been convicted of conduct which is subversive of discipline. When he became interested in the prosecution of another officer he grew dissatisfied with an apparent failure to prosecute and acquired the belief that this failure was due to unjustified protection afforded by the officer in charge of Scout affairs. He thereupon wrote the letter which is the subject of the third specification and sent it to said officer through the War Department. The letter is plainly of the character reprehended by Par. 803, Army Regulations. In writing and sending it, Captain De Court was without military justification, and in doing so he opened the way for trouble which has reacted upon himself. In nearly forty years' experience, the division commander has never seen an official communication showing a spirit less commendable in a military man or indicating less soldierly views of propriety and discipline."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the division, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Fort Apache, Douglas, Fort Huachuca and Nogales, Ariz., for the purpose of making an inspection of the troops at those points. (May 2, W. Div.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM P. HALL, A.G.

The leave granted Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., is extended to include June 15, 1912. (May 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, deputy Q.M.G. (May 4, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Leonard (appointed May 2, 1912, from private, Co. I, 3d Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to the general depot, Q.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (May 4, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas G. McGuire, Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to Baton Rouge, La., with orders to report upon arrival to Capt. James A. Logan, jr., Comy., for temporary duty in connection with flood relief work. (May 3, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Louis W. Smith, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 3, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George Hoeltzel, office of the purchasing commissary, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. John Glenn. (May 4, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James M. Craven (appointed May 8, 1912, from commissary sergeant, 19th Inf.), upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippines will be directed to report at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (May 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Par. 15, S.O. 95, April 22, 1912, War D., relating to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., is revoked. (May 2, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Mc-

Lellan, M.C., to take effect about June 7, 1912. (May 4, War D.)

Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station, Jackson Barracks, La. (May 7, War D.)

Leave for five days is granted Major William F. Lewis, M.C. (May 8, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Alwin M. Guitard, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31, 1912, his services being no longer required. (May 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Mott, N.J., and report in person not later than June 1, 1912, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Alwin M. Guitard, M.R.C. (May 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., and report in person not later than June 14, 1912, for duty. (May 6, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 92, April 18, 1912, War D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for four months, to take effect at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Bailey, M.R.C. (May 8, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses G. Donston, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas J. Walker, H.C., now at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is relieved from further duty at Helena, Ark., and assigned to duty at Fort Logan H. Roots. (May 4, War D.)

Sergt. Rolland L. Tuttle, H.C., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will be sent to Helena, Ark., with orders to report upon arrival to 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.C., for duty in connection with flood relief work. (May 4, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is relieved from duty at St. Louis, Mo., about May 5, 1912, and will then proceed to Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., and take station at that place. (May 3, War D.)

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., will proceed to New York city and report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. Captain Pope will proceed thence via Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, take station at the latter place, and relieve Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., about May 20, 1912, of the funds, property, and records in his charge pertaining to the removal of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine. (May 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department will proceed to the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., on business pertaining to the work of the Ordnance School of Application at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and upon the completion will return to their proper station: Major Jay E. Hoffer, Capt. Joseph H. Pelot, Capt. Earl McFarland, 1st Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, James H. Burns, Raphael R. Nix and John J. Thomas. (May 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

So much of Par. 34, S.O. 53, March 4, 1912, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, S.C., to the 8th Infantry, is amended so as to assign that officer to the 21st Infantry, to take effect July 2, 1912. (May 3, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon the completion of his duty in London, England, is granted Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps. (May 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry W. Mustin, S.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (May 3, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph P. Conway, Co. M. Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to 1086 North Point street, San Francisco, for duty in connection with wireless telegraph work on Army transports, relieving 1st Class Sergt. John H. Kirby, same company. (April 23, W. Div.)

Par. 20, S.O. 100, War D., April 27, 1912, relating to 1st Class Sergt. John T. Sullivan, S.C., is revoked. (May 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John T. Sullivan, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Field Company E, Signal Corps. (May 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for one month, about May 12, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cav. (April 25, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav., upon completion of the present course of instruction at School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will return to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty at that post for a period not to exceed ten days, and on expiration of that period will proceed to Yosemite National Park, Cal., for duty with his troop. (April 25, W. Div.)

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav. (May 7, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave for four months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Mars, 2d Cav. (May 6, War D.)

Leave for three months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav. (May 6, War D.)

Cook Fred Reichert, Troop M, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., will proceed about May 26, 1912, to Lansing, Mich., for the purpose of conducting a tactical ride for the Cavalry officers of the National Guard of Michigan. (May 6, War D.)

Leave for two months and ten days, about May 1, 1912, is granted Vetn. Quila Mitchell, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 18, C. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for twenty-one days, at once, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav. (May 1, W. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 8th Cav., is extended fourteen days, with permission to return to his station via Europe. (May 2, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, 12th Cav., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBROUGH.

Leave for one month, about May 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art. (May 4, War D.)

Col. David J. Rumbrough, 1st Field Art., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (May 2, War D.)

Col. David J. Rumbrough, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 25, W. Div.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for one month, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, to take effect April 28, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, 3d Field Art. (April 27, D.T.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art. (May 8, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Major William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., in time to arrive on May 13, 1912, for duty in connection with the course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery officers of the Militia. (May 2, War D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st

Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley. (April 18, C. Div.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. George F. Humbert, C.A.C. (May 2, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Bird-sall, C.A.C. (May 2, War D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to the president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. Thomas I. Steere, William N. Porter, Maurice B. Willett, George L. Van Deusen, Belton O.N. Kennedy and Cary R. Wilson. (May 4, War D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to the president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1912, or on such date thereafter as may be specified to determine their fitness for promotion: Second Lieuts. Virginius E. Clark and John H. Hood. (May 4, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the C.A.C. is assigned to the company indicated after his name, to take effect July 1, 1912, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join the company to which he is assigned: Capt. Norris Stayton to 10th Company, 1st Lieut. Francis B. Upham to 118th Company, 1st Lieut. William P. Currier to 73d Company, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., to 166th Company. (May 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the C.A.C. is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 28, 1912, and will report in person on that date to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school: First Lieut. Francis B. Upham from the 118th Co., 1st Lieut. William P. Currier from the 73d Co., 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., from the 166th Co. (May 3, War D.)

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., is detailed for temporary duty at the Army War College. (May 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 79, April 8, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James A. Gallogly, C.A.C., is revoked. (May 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person on June 1, 1912, to the commandant of the U.S. Military Prison for duty. (May 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry W. T. Elgin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 112th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for duty on his staff. (May 6, War D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, C.A.C. (May 6, War D.)

Leave for two months, about June 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., C.A.C. (May 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick Hanna, C.A.C., is detailed for field work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. He will proceed to Pass Christian and Gulfport, Miss., in turn, and take station. (May 2, E. Div.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C., effective when all cases before the G.O.M. of which he is the judge advocate shall have been completed. (May 2, W. Div.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are made: Sergt. Major Ernest T. Hiehle, junior grade, Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Sergt. Major John M. Tibbetts, junior grade, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Warren, Mass. (May 8, War D.)

Cook John Flynn, 84th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. K. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 87, W. Div., April 12, 1912, as relates to 2d Lieut. Manton C. Mitchell, 1st Inf., is revoked. He will continue on duty at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., until the close of the present course of instruction. (April 19, W. Div.)

Leave to take effect on completion of the present course of instruction at the School of Musketry and to terminate on June 4, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Manton C. Mitchell, 1st Inf. (April 19, W. Div.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 1st Inf. (April 25, W. Div.)

First Sergt. John Ewart, Co. C, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 7, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf. (May 7, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., will report in person before June 19, 1912, to Major Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C., president of the examining board at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (May 4, War D.)

First Sergt. David H. Davis, Co. F, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 2, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Virginia, and will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report May 18, 1912, for duty. (May 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is amended so as to relieve him from his present duties May 25 instead of Sept. 1, 1912. (May 7, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., aid, will proceed to Lyndon, Ky., for temporary duty at the Kentucky Military Institute, and upon the completion return to his proper station. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, 6th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to station at Fort Jay, N.Y. (May 2, E. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cabell, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 14th Infantry. (May 8, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

The name of 1st Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 1, and the name of 1st Lieut. James Regan, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect June 30. Lieutenant Regan is assigned to the 9th Infantry, to take effect July 1, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will report to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty pending the arrival of that regiment at San Francisco, Cal., when he will join it. (May 2, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Sergt. James Collins, Co. I, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 4, War D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. L. D. Cabell, 10th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days. (May 7, E. Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for three months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf. (May 4, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, is granted Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf. (May 2, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., now on leave at Fort Bayard, N.M., will report at that place for treatment. (May 3, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (April 22, D. Columbia.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty as student officer at the School of Musketry, is granted 1st Lieut. Carl F. von dem Busche, 14th Inf. (April 29, W. Div.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty with the Signal Corps, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 15th Inf. (May 8, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The 16th Infantry, upon being relieved by the 30th Infantry at present stations in Alaska, will embark on the

transport Buford, sailing thereon for San Francisco and upon arrival will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station. (April 20, W. Div.)
Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., will report in person on or about May 15, 1912, to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty as quartermaster of the transport Sheridan, with station at San Francisco, during the voyage of that transport to Alaska and return. (May 4, War D.)
Par. 4, S.O. 78, W. Div., April 2, 1912, is amended to read as follows: First Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., Fort Liscum, is designated to take command of Co. C, Signal Corps, at Valdez, Alaska, during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Walter P. Prosser, S.O. (April 22, W. Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., is extended ten days. (May 2, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.
Leave for two months and twenty-five days, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 20th Inf. (April 24, W. Div.)
Leave for twenty days, about May 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Frederic G. Kellond, 20th Inf. (April 26, W. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.
Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., is attached to the 8th Infantry, and will report for duty. (March 13, Phil. D.)
Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, 21st Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, upon his arrival at Portland, Ore. Lieutenant Colonel Noyes will proceed from Portland to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief of staff of Central Division, relieving Major Daniel B. Devore, General Staff, who will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (May 7, War D.)
Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, 21st Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (May 8, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.
Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, is granted Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf. (May 7, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.
Sergt. Major John R. Green, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 7, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.
Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Waugh, 27th Inf. (May 8, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLOURE.
The 30th Infantry, now under orders to sail on June 1, 1912, from San Francisco for points in Alaska, to relieve the 16th Infantry, is assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, band, headquarters, 3d Battalion, Companies I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon to Fort William H. Seward; Major Leon S. Roudiez, headquarters 1st Battalion and Companies A and D, to Fort Gibbon; Companies B and C, to Fort St. Michael; Major Joseph P. O'Neill, headquarters 2d Battalion and Companies G and H, to Fort Liscum; Companies E and F, to Fort Davis. (April 20, W. Div.)
Leave for six days, about May 18, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Maxon S. Lough, 30th Inf. (May 2, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.
Leave for three months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, Inf. (May 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 16th Infantry. (May 8, War D.)
Major Harry A. Smith, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 28th Infantry. (May 8, War D.)
Capt. William W. Bessell, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 13th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (May 8, War D.)
Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 21st Infantry. (May 8, War D.)
Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 6th Infantry. (May 8, War D.)
Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. (May 8, War D.)

INFANTRY DETACHED.
First Lieut. James Regan, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers on June 30, 1912, and he is assigned to the 9th Infantry, and will join that regiment. (May 2, War D.)

Leave for two months, about May 15, is granted Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, Inf. (April 25, W. Div.)
Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed on special duty at these headquarters in connection with the maneuver campaign to be held during the current year. (April 22, D. Columbia.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.
The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th Inf., promoted colonel, rank March 28, 1912.
Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, unassigned, promoted colonel, rank March 30, 1912.
Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., promoted colonel, rank March 30, 1912.
Major William H. Johnston, unassigned, promoted lieutenant colonel, rank March 28, 1912, assigned to 26th Inf.
Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel, rank March 30, 1912.
Major Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., promoted lieutenant colonel, rank March 30, 1912.
Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., promoted major, rank March 28, 1912, assigned to 15th Inf.
Capt. Charles G. French, 25th Inf., promoted major, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 4th Inf.
Capt. Lutz Wahl, unassigned, promoted major, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 3d Inf.
First Lieut. Philip Powers, 8th Inf., promoted captain, rank March 28, 1912, assigned to 8th Inf.
First Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf., promoted captain, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 1st Inf.
First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, unassigned, promoted captain, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 25th Inf.
Second Lieut. Herndon Sharp, 18th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 28, 1912, assigned to 2d Inf.
Second Lieut. Eugene Santschi, Jr., 15th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 29, 1912, assigned to 8th Inf.
Second Lieut. William A. Ganoce, 17th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 9th Inf.
Second Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 30, 1912, assigned to 1st Inf.
Colonel Kennon will remain on duty with his present organization until further orders.
Colonel Morton will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco for further orders.
Colonel Pickering will remain on duty with his present organization until further orders.
Lieutenant Colonel Johnston upon the expiration of leave granted him will join his regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson will remain on duty at his present station until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 26, S.O. 85, April 10, 1912, War D.
Lieutenant Colonel Beall will remain on duty with the 28th Infantry until further orders.
Major Pierce upon being relieved from his present duty will join his regiment.
Major French will join station to which he may be assigned.
Major Wahl will remain on his present duties until further orders.
Captain Powers will join company to which assigned.
Captain Burnett upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment.
Captain Ball will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.
Lieutenant Sharp upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his regiment.
Lieutenant Santschi will remain on duty with the 15th Infantry until further orders. He will be assigned to a company by C.O. of the 8th Infantry.
Lieutenant Ganoce will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.
Lieutenant Rice will remain on duty at his present station until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 31, S.O. 83, April 8, 1912, War D. (May 8, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Joseph W. Blanchard,

P.S., effective on or about March 15, 1912. (March 13, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Lindsay E. Cheatham, P.S., is extended to include Sept. 18, 1912. (May 8, War D.)

TRANSFERS.
The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date: Capt. Tenney Ross from the 24th Infantry to the 30th Infantry; Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen from the 30th Infantry to the 17th Infantry; Capt. Frank R. Curtis from the 17th Infantry to the 24th Infantry. Each of the officers will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and Captain Curtis will sail on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about July 5, 1912, to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (May 6, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.
Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, retired, is relieved from station at Columbus, Ohio, and will proceed to Cincinnati, in connection with his duties pertaining to the Militia of Ohio. (May 7, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.
A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for the examination of such chaplains as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C.; Chaplain Walter Marvin, C.A.C.; Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Capt. William H. Oury, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brower, M.R.O. (May 4, War D.)
A board of officers consisting of Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Ontario, N.Y., May 6 to 12, 1912, inclusive, for the examination of Sergt. William S. Washburn, H.C., for the position of sergeant first class. (May 1, E. Div.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.
The following officers will proceed, at the proper time, to Mount Gretna, Pa., for duty as instructors at the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania, June 2-7, 1912: Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf., Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., and William R. Standiford, 5th Inf. (May 3, E. Div.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.
So much of Par. 1, S.O. 67, March 20, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf., to the 15th Infantry, is amended so as to assign that officer to the 21st Infantry, to take effect July 2, 1912. Captain Fry will join the 21st Infantry upon his relief from duty at the Pennsylvania State College. (May 3, War D.)

JOINT MANEUVERS.
Joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises will be held in the Artillery District of San Francisco at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 1 to 15, 1912.

The following organizations of the National Guard of California will attend:
The field officers, staff and non-commissioned staff officers, Coast Artillery Corps; the band, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, and the officers of the Medical Department and the detachment of the Hospital Corps on duty therewith. Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, Paymtr., will proceed at the proper time to the Headquarters Artillery District of San Francisco, for duty during the period of these exercises. (May 2, W. Div.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.
Par. 18, S.O. 100, April 27, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Edwin J. Nowlen, 30th Inf. and Frank R. Curtis, 17th Inf., is revoked. (May 6, War D.)

Upon the completion of the duty in Washington assigned them, the following officers will return to their proper stations: Capt. Robert R. Wallace, 2d Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, Duncan G. Richart and Cushman Hartwell, 10th Cav. (May 4, War D.)

The following officers will remain on duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., for the purpose of acting as instructors during the course for officers of the Militia from May 15 to June 15, 1912, and until the required report on that course shall be completed, and will then join their proper stations as heretofore directed: Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 6th Field Art.; Capt. James H. Bryson, 4th Field Art.; Capt. William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art. (May 3, War D.)

Cook Victor Lehrer, Army Service Detachment, Q.M.D., upon the receipt of this order at the post, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 4, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to New York City for temporary duty pertaining to the Aeronautical Exhibit from May 9 to 18, 1912: Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, Signal Corps, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., and Thomas DeW. Milling, 15th Cav. (May 7, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.
From San Francisco, Cal.:

	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Transport.	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	days
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Sherman	May 6	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Transport.	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	28
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	28
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	28

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal. Left San Francisco April 26 for Salina Cruz, Mexico; arrived Mochia, Mexico, May 6.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M., At Manila, P.I.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco. Capt. H. S. Howland, 16th Inf., Q.M. Sails for Alaska, via Seattle, June 1.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. F. Spurr, Q.M., Left San Francisco May 6 for Manila via Portland, Ore.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco April 15; left Honolulu for Portland, Ore., May 4.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Washington, Md.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Howard, Md.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 6, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Farrand Sayre gave a dinner Friday as a pleasure for their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sayre, inviting Miss Lottie Fuller, Miss Shug Reame, Miss Maude Van Dyke, Lieutenants Rumsey, O'Connor, Nicholson, Creed and Swift. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Leavitt, of Fort Wright, Wash., are guests of Mrs. Leavitt's parents, Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt. Mrs. Machray and Miss Elain Machray, guests of Mrs. Machray's daughter, Mrs. I. M. Madison and Lieutenant Madison have returned to their home in Toronto.

Capt. W. P. Jackson, after examination for promotion, left Monday for Madison Barracks. Mrs. F. D. Webster, visiting her mother, Mrs. A. A. Fenn, in the city, was honorée Tuesday at a bridge tea given by Mrs. L. T. Richardson. There were six tables, prizes going to Mesdames W. G. Sills, George H. Estes, G. R. Spaulding, E. D. Lysle. A number of guests joined for tea. Mrs. W. C. Sweeney poured tea and Mrs. Frank Morrow served the ices. Mrs. Richardson was further assisted by Mesdames Kilburn, Estes, Sills and Noyes.

Miss Maude Van Dyke, guest of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley, has returned to her home in Detroit. Mrs. Edward Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest this week of her cousin, Mrs. George H. Estes, and Captain Estes. Lieut. Eugene Robinson left Saturday evening for San Francisco. Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf., recently arrived, has been assigned to the Department of Languages at the Army Service School. Lieut. L. E. Jones has gone to Columbia, Mo., for a short visit with his parents.

Company M, Engineers, defeated Company H Saturday afternoon in the post baseball league by 7 to 4.

Misses Gettie and Brownie Norman entertained informally Saturday night for Capt. and Mrs. Samuel W. Ham, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd, Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, Misses Jane Ballou, Olive Mallo, Eloise and Florence Catlin, Leola and Lucille Eckert, Lieutenant Wadsworth, Brougher, Gardner, Lord, Halloran, O'Connor, Mr. Stuart Brewster and Mr. Arthur Fuller.

Memorial services were conducted Sunday morning at the post chapel in memory of Mrs. Charlotte Wolcott Bates, wife of Capt. C. F. Bates, 25th Inf., who died April 16.

Among the guests who attended the hop given by the second Lieutenants Wednesday night from Kansas City were Misses Eleanor Nash, Katherine Harvey, Kathleen Scott, Alice Richards, Marguerite Stroman, Helen Ward, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Pecheé entertained with a dinner Wednesday previous to the hop, in honor of Miss Joan Mead, of Kansas City, and for Misses Maude Van Dyke, Lottie Fuller, Shug Reame, Eleanor Lenihan, Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., Lieutenants Creed, O'Brien, Lohman and Waite. Lieut. O. C. Jones and Mrs. Jones left Wednesday for a three months' stay in Knoxville, Iowa.

The Topeka Capital says: "Mrs. Bugge and daughter, Jacquelin, have arrived from Washington, D.C., and are guests of Mrs. Bugge's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Cuttill, to remain the greater part of the summer. Captain Bugge, a director in the War College, will arrive later in the summer, going to Honolulu to join his regiment, the 28th Infantry, in September. He will be accompanied there by Mrs. Bugge and daughter."

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, guests of Mrs. Leavitt's sister, Mrs. E. A. Terrill, left yesterday to spend a week with Lieutenant Leavitt's father, Chaplain F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison; they will resume their visit at the Terrill home until expiration of Lieutenant Leavitt's leave, when they will return to Fort Wright, Wash. Mrs. C. D. Hall was hostess at a bridge party Thursday afternoon, when prizes were given to Mrs. L. T. Richardson, Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Mrs. C. R. Day.

Lieut. E. E. Anderson was host at a dinner Wednesday night for the Misses Bishop and Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. McEntee and Lieut. Leland Wadsworth. Capt. Arthur Williams has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives at Comersville, Ind. Mrs. Ellen M. Hucks after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. George H. Estes, and Captain Estes, left Monday for an extended visit with Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The second Lieutenants, class of 1912, numbering fifty-seven, gave most delightful hop at Post Hall May 1. A large number of guests from the post and surrounding cities attended. The decorations were in green and very attractive. The electric bulbs were shaded with green shades, and streamers of green crepe paper festooned the walls and extended from the central chandelier to the sides and corners of the hall, forming a dome over the dancers. The figures "57" were upon a curtain of green which formed the background for the stage, where a buffet supper was served. A large bowl of red carnations and similar formed the central decoration and the candles held green and red shades. The programs were engraved in green and decorated with an embossed pickle, having been presented to the class in honor of the "57" varieties who have been termed "The Pickles."

A number of guests were entertained Tuesday evening at a bridge party by Mrs. C. R. Day, in honor of Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, of Honolulu, H.T., guest of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames F. B. Watson, William Kelly, jr., D. W. Kilburn, H. C. Whitehead, Walter E. Hilton, of Washington, D.C. and H. S. Hawkins. A course supper was served at quartette tables. Mrs. Day was assisted by Mrs. James E. Bell, Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, Miss Shug Reame and Miss Lottie Fuller. Miss Helen Barker, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, and Captain Lloyd, has returned to her home in Atlantic City. Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and Mrs. E. H. Van Tuyl entertained Sunday at their home in the city with a supper in honor of Mrs. Juliette Bray, of Kansas City, and Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman, daughters of the late Captain Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham, Capt. and Mrs. J. Gilbreth, Mrs. Frank Harmon, Mrs. Ida Bangs and Mrs. Walter Hilton, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. A. P. Buffington, Miss Grace Davis, Mrs. Traber Norman, Mrs. Amanda Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Percy L. Jones, Capt. J. C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., Capt. Holland Rubottom, Lieutenants Wadsworth, Halloran, Gardner, Mrs. Malcolm Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Albright.

Miss Kathleen Scott, of San Antonio, Texas, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace for the hop Wednesday night. Mrs. Henry B. Keller has returned from Kansas City, where she went to meet her daughter, Mrs. Maury F. Nichols, and Colonel Nichols, who were en route to Oswego, N.Y., for station.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 4, 1912.

Capt. A. M. Shipp was host Friday evening for the regular fortnightly meeting of the Post Bridge Club, and he was assisted in entertaining by his sister, Mrs. Benjamin Huger, of Virginia. Following the game of bridge, at which twelve tables were played, a delicious supper was served in buffet style. The players included, besides the garrison people, Capt. and Mrs. John Webster, who are with the Ponderosa and also Gen. Scott Shipp, who is visiting his son. Prizes in the game were won by Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson and Lieutenant Ingalls.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson entertained a score of friends Saturday evening, May 4, at bridge in compliment to Mrs. O. B. Meyer. Five tables of the game were played and prizes awarded. A chafing-dish supper followed. Besides the Army people, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Foster and Miss Annie Adams and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer were invited from town. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Glover are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son, George Barrett Glover, 3d, who came to them on Tuesday, April 30. Lieut. Raymond E. Ingalls, relieved from duty here, leaves very soon for Vancouver Barracks to take his new post.

Mrs. T. R. Harker entertained close friends at a luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Meyer, the honored guest at numerous social affairs the past few days. Lieut. W. B. Wallace has been obliged to give up his trip to South America as a member of the crack shooting squad, on account of the failure on the part of the Government to provide for the expenses of the trip. Gen. A. M. Shipp and his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Huger, and her little daughter Elizabeth leave Tuesday for their home in Virginia after a stay of a fortnight at Fort Douglas with Capt. A. M. Shipp.

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Washington that the agitation has served a good purpose
in disclosing a weak spot in the Monroe Doctrine and
in affording us time to strengthen it in time of peace,
when no war clouds are on the horizon and when we
can proceed about the task without any outside com-
plications to distract the national mind from expressing
itself clearly and comprehensively on the subject. Unless
the right of the smaller governments in the Western
Hemisphere to sell territory is specifically covered by
the Monroe Doctrine the policy of America for Ameri-
cans will be empty sound, for nations may, with the
connivance of countries to the south, purchase sites "per
syndicate" in and around the Panama Canal that would
strategically be a menace to our control of that water-
way. Nor are we alone in a determination to prevent
syndicate mantles from being thrown disguisingly around
the acquisition of military points d'appui. The same
state of feeling exists in Europe to-day. France would
be sure to make a protest if the Netherlands should
part with strategic territory to Germany, nor would the
Kaiser view with complacency the sale to a French
syndicate of land in Holland that might furnish a key to
French operations against Germany. Russia and
England both might be counted on to make vigorous
objection if Persia by sale of strategic territory should
give to one or the other a military advantage.A section of a field bakery gave an exhibition on May
9 at the Washington Barracks to Commissary General
Sharpe and a number of the members of the General
Staff. Bread was produced as nearly as possible under
war conditions, so that the officers were able to get an
excellent idea as to how the field bakeries were worked.Col. Robert N. Getty, 27th Inf., has been selected to
command the provisional regiment of Infantry, which
will conduct experiments in the Central Division this
summer. Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts will select a lieutenant
colonel and majors for the regiment.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912.

OUR POLICY TOWARD MEXICO.As the reports of maltreatment of Americans in
Mexico are multiplied the indignation of Texans and
other border Americans toward the policy of the adminis-
tration in not adopting vigorous military measures to
safeguard citizens of the United States temporarily
living in Mexico increases, as is shown by such editorial
utterances of Texas newspapers as that of the Times
of El Paso, Texas, some of whose citizens were
in the line of fire of the battling Mexicans and some
were killed by Mexican bullets while in pursuit of their
business in the streets.After deploring the tone of apology toward Mexico
which accompanied the massing of U.S. Regulars on
the Rio Grande last spring and summer, and which, as
the Times holds, emasculated that military movement and
robbed it of the significance it was intended to have for all
Mexicans, the Times proceeds to say: "The next blunder
was the ordering of all Americans to come out of Mexico
and the admonition that those who remained did so at
their own peril, which was construed in Mexico as
unbridled license to rob, imprison and mistreat all
Americans who were brave enough to remain in that
country in an effort to protect their property rights.
Then came another blunder opening the port of Juarez
to the Red Flaggers for the exportation of clothes and
provisions, which has afforded opportunity for the
smuggling of vast quantities of arms and ammunition
for the use of the Red Flag rebels, and without which
they would probably have already been compelled to lay
down their arms."The Times also finds cause for resentment toward the
Washington Government because of its feeble naval
display on the west coast of Mexico. The first announce-
ment, it says, that a cruiser would be sent down with a
fleet of torpedoboats for the relief of all endangered
Americans was succeeded by the report that in place of
warships an Army transport would be substituted,
although it must have been known that such a ship
"could not enter one-third of the ports necessary to visit
to receive American refugees." There should be no neces-
sity of receiving "American refugees." The attitude
of the Washington Government should be so firm that
there would be no American refugees. Temporizing
only increases the danger of developing a situation in
Mexico that may demand stern redress by the American
people, even to the point of invasion rather than inter-
vention. A policy of kindness toward a troubled neighbor
is all very well and is laudable in the extreme, but
kindness, like charity, begins at home, and the right of
Mexico to be free from the meddling of neighbors ought
not to be allowed to supersede the higher right of
Americans to be protected from molestation in person
and in property as long as they are in Mexico. Our
Government cannot go too far in assuring that right,
nor will it lose the support of all true Americans in
making that right paramount to all other considerations
in our relations with Mexico. Americans are in Mexico
because they have heretofore been made welcome there,
because their enterprise and their wealth were needed
for developing the resources of the country. They went
there under an ample pledge of protection in the lawful
pursuit of their business, and our Government owes it
to them, owes it to its own honor and dignity, to main-
tain a firm and uncompromising attitude in insisting
that they should have ample protection.Still it should be remembered that it is a question
of fact, as to which statements differ, as to the degree of
protection our citizens require, and the results of the
visit of the transport Buford to the west coast indicate
that their peril has been somewhat exaggerated. The
report is that the Buford found only twelve Americans
ready to leave Sinaloa, where conditions were said to be
"bad beyond description," and they had no complaint to
make of their treatment by the Mexicans. There was
"no reign of terror"; in fact, life went on very much as
usual. Captain Ely was well received, and the Mexicans
went to the wharf to see the Americans off with protesta-
tions of friendship. There may be a different report as
the transport proceeds down the coast. Advice received
at the State Department May 10 state that considerable
excitement exists at Salina Cruz, on the west coast of
Mexico, and that about one hundred refugees are await-
ing there the arrival of the Buford.The new Mexican Ambassador, Manuel Calero, did
not help his cause at all when in Chicago on May 1 he
sought, according to press despatches, to justify the fre-
quent failure of his government to protect foreigners by
saying: "During your Civil War, when much property
belonging to citizens of England, Germany, France and
other countries was lost, those countries did not inter-
fere." It would be interesting, indeed, if Mr. Calero
could cite instances of citizens of other countries being
plundered in the Civil War by armed bands and their
property destroyed, as is now the case in Mexico. The
Southern Confederacy was scrupulously regardful of the

personal and property rights of resident subjects of other nations. Within the Confederacy, as the Chicago Inter Ocean points out, order was maintained and the courts punished crime just as they did before the war began. In that struggle the reign of law never ceased in the United States. The military authority now and then replaced the civil, but as a rule the courts were open and the rights of the individual were respected.

If the things happened to foreign residents in the North or the South during the Civil War that Mr. Calero refers to there must have been protests made to their home governments, but we do not remember ever to have heard of one. Yet time and again have the menaced Americans in Mexico complained of their treatment at the hands of insurgents and bands of marauders allied with neither side, but intent on plunder only. American investments in Mexico amount to many millions. Much of the prosperity of Mexico during the Diaz régime was due to the development of the country made possible by the activity of the Americans who took hold of the idle natural resources of the country and turned them to account. In railroad enterprises especially has the energy of the Americans been specially conspicuous, and yet this is a branch of industry that is suffering greatly at the hands of irresponsible bands. On account of the isolated character of much of their plants, the property of many railroads cannot be guarded, and accounts are numerous of bridges and cattle guards destroyed in various parts of the rebel-infested territory.

The American capital was not thrust into the country by force of arms, but was introduced as a beneficent factor in the development of Mexican resources and in adding to the comfort and progress of the Mexican people. Other nations have done the same, and their citizens have gone to Mexico to live and protect their financial investments. As we prohibit other countries by the Monroe Doctrine from interfering in Mexico to defend their nationals, we have added to the duty of protecting Americans the extra obligation of safeguarding the rights of other foreigners.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

After a long discussion of Militia pay legislation the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 7 decided to refer the Young bill, or the bill prepared by the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, to the Secretary of War. This bill, which has not yet been introduced into the House, is the one on which the Secretary of War and Militia Board reached an agreement on the proposed Militia pay legislation. Most of the time during which the committee had the matter under consideration was devoted to the discussion of the legislation that will be necessary to make the Militia available for foreign service. It was generally agreed that some law should be enacted to correct this defect in the Dick bill. At the same time the lawyers of the committee were of the opinion that this would be a very difficult task, as it is stated in the Attorney General's opinion the Constitution is very explicit in its declaration that state troops should be used only to repel invasion. In all probability the Secretary of War in his report on the Young bill will submit the bill as it was agreed to at his conference with the Militia Board, an account of which appeared in our last issue.

A great injustice to captains and commanders will result if the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill by which officers retired by the "plucking board" go on the retired list with the same rank becomes a law. It will virtually amount to a thousand dollar per year fine to those officers who for the past thirteen years have maintained such a standard of efficiency that they were not plucked. Officers who have been plucked before this bill goes into effect retired at the next higher grade, while those who have been able to keep on the active list will be retired at their present rank. Aside from this there is an implied contract when an officer enters the Service that he will be retired at a higher grade. It appears that if Congress intends to be fair with the Service this provision should not go into effect immediately.

If the legislation now pending in Congress becomes a law the Navy will have one of the most complete and extensive wireless systems in the world. To begin with the Senate on May 7 passed a bill which places the wireless telegraphy under effective government control. This is the bill which has been recommended by the Navy, Treasury and Commerce and Labor Departments. Largely owing to the Titanic disaster it has been passed promptly by the Senate, and will doubtless go through the House without any serious opposition. In addition to placing the wireless telegraphy under the control of the Government, Congress will doubtless appropriate a million dollars for the development of the Navy's system. A provision for this is now in the Naval Appropriation bill and will be reported out on May 14 or 15. With this system the Secretary of the Navy will be able to keep in constant touch with every ship on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. High power wireless stations will be located on the Panama Canal Zone, on the California coast, Hawaiian Islands, in American Samoa, on the island of Guam and in the Philippines. It is believed that constant communication can be maintained between all of these stations and the Department at Washington. At present the British government maintains a more extensive system of wireless stations than the United States, but with the completion of these plants it is thought that the Navy and the Army will cover even a larger part of the world than the English government.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on May 7 decided to substitute the bill submitted by Surgeon

General Charles F. Stokes, authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy, for Senate Bill 200. This measure will be reported out in the very near future, and it is expected will pass at this session. The text of the bill as passed by the Senate will be found on page 1022 of our issue of April 13, 1912. The new bill proposed by the Surgeon General provides for the appointment of thirty assistant dental surgeons between twenty-four and thirty-two years old from graduates of standard medical or dental colleges trained in the several branches of dentistry, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute, and before appointment shall pass satisfactory physical and professional examinations, including tests of skill in practical dentistry, of proficiency in the several usual subjects in a standard dental college course and in such other subjects of general education as are now or may hereafter be required for admission to the Medical Corps of the Navy. After three years' probation and another examination they shall be commissioned with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the order of their standing as determined by the examination. Those failing in the examination shall be honorably discharged, and the appointment of acting assistant may be revoked by the Secretary at any time. The dental surgeons shall follow other lieutenants, junior grade, in rank and precedence, and shall not exercise command beyond their own corps. They shall receive the same pay, etc., as other medical officers and be eligible to retirement under the same conditions. The Secretary may appoint for temporary service qualified acting dental surgeons, the total strength of the corps, including these, not to exceed one to each 1,000 of authorized enlisted strength.

Naval Constructor Evans, U.S.N., in his hearing before the House Naval Committee, referred to on page 1137, dwelt upon the lack of sympathy between a military organization and an industrial employer. Where he had a good man he wanted to keep him by rewarding him for good work; the commandant would not see this point of view. There were complaints, and very recent complaints, from various yards on this point. Asked as to whether Admiral Phelps at the Mare Island Yard was a capable commandant, Mr. Evans answered: "Capable as commandants go." Mr. Butler: "Capable of judging good work?" Mr. Evans: "As commandants go; yes, sir." Mr. Evans said the present naval inspection is unsatisfactory and costs much money, adding: "I believe in an inspection system similar to the kind of an inspection system that any large industrial establishment has. For example, the inspection system at Watertown Arsenal is the best inspection system I have ever seen. Every operation at Watertown is inspected, but not by a lot of officers. It is inspected by mechanics and civilians that know the job. I think there are nine or ten inspectors with one chief inspector. Nothing is passed, no matter how trivial, if it has a defect unless a written record is made of it, and the responsibility is placed on the man that passed it. The superintendent of that plant, however, can pass anything he likes. The inspectors are under the superintendent, Major Williams. But when he passes a defect he takes the responsibility for passing it and it is a matter of record. We certainly cannot assume that any officer is going to deliberately pass bad work. There is no incentive for him to do that." The Chairman: "My idea was that the officers for the Government, etc., are putting in a good deal of frill work." Mr. Evans: "That is it exactly. They are. I agree with you entirely."

A bill (H.R. 22384) introduced by Representative Pepper, of Iowa, providing for the construction of a dam at Davenport, Iowa, will seriously impair, if not entirely destroy, the Rock Island Arsenal water power if it is passed in its present form. Some time ago the War Department purchased from the Moline Water Power Company its present water power. Under the condition of the purchase the Government was to furnish one-fourth of the power developed to the Moline Company. It is thought that if the Davenport dam is built under the Pepper bill the Government will not only lose its power, but will be unable to carry out its contract with the Moline Water Power Company.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Holding two sessions a day the Conference Committee took up the Army Appropriation bill on May 6 and went over the points of differences on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. On several occasions it appeared as if the committee would be unable to reach an agreement, but the counsel of the more conciliatory inclined prevailed and the committee continued its labors. It has been generally agreed that the bill should be shaped up in such a manner as to consolidate the supply department. At the same time the committee at first failed to agree upon the method of consolidating the department. Almost every member of the committee had a different plan for carrying out the general scheme. No two agreed upon all of the details of the consolidation plan. In fact, no important proposition with reference to the new legislation has been finally agreed to, although considerable progress in this direction has been made. The prospects are that the provisions reducing the number of general officers will be stricken out in the conference committee. There is not much prospect for an agreement on any plan for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Department with the General Staff. It is possible that the Inspector General's Department may be consolidated with the General Staff. The committee is nearer an agreement on this provision than for that which consolidates the Adjutant General's Department with the General Staff.

The provision abolishing five regiments of Cavalry has

been passed over without any action after a heated discussion. This is probably one of the last problems which the committee will solve. It is generally believed that the House conferees will recede on this feature of the bill, although the Democratic members have studiously avoided committing themselves on the proposition. The West Point longevity pay provision has provoked considerable bitter discussion in the committee. The committee is not divided along party lines on this subject, but stands three to three on a motion to strike it out of the bill. The outcome of the controversy on this subject may not be known until the committee is ready to report. A number of propositions for a permanent settlement of the Army post question are under consideration by the committee. In all probability there will be some constructive legislation in this line reported by the committee.

The Conference Committee on Army Appropriation bill, late reports state, have practically reached an agreement upon a basis for the consolidation of the Supply Corps. The three corps if consolidated as at present without any reductions will consist of: Three brigadiers, \$36,000; fourteen colonels, \$56,000; twenty lieutenant colonels, \$70,000; fifty-six majors, \$168,000; 130 captains, \$264,000; total 223, \$594,000.

The new supply corps as proposed in the House bill consists of 183 officers, distributed as follows below; the salaries stated are the straight amounts authorized for each grade without longevity increase: One major general, \$8,000; two brigadier generals, \$12,000; fourteen colonels, \$56,000; twenty lieutenant colonels, \$70,000; forty-six majors, \$138,000; 100 captains, \$240,000; total 183, \$524,000.

If the new supply corps is to be reduced a better organization (disregarding the rank and promotion of individuals), it is believed, would be the following: One brigadier, \$6,000; twelve colonels, \$48,000; eighteen lieutenant colonels, \$63,000; forty-eight majors, \$144,000; 108 captains, \$259,200; total 187, \$520,200.

The arrangement in the second list gives a better distribution of working officers. Having more of the junior grades and less of the high grades increases the total by four from that fixed in the bill, and reduces the total cost to less than that required for the new corps as provided in Section 4 after the reduction takes place.

At a meeting of the Council of Aids on May 9, Secretary of the Navy Meyer disposed of most of the proposals for changes in the Navy uniform. The entire subject was gone over in detail, the council being in session for two or three hours. It was decided to fix the length of the capes one inch below the latest frock coats. Officers will be required to wear a cape of sufficient length to cover all of the coats of the uniform. A double-breasted reefer jacket will be substituted for the service blouse. Aside from this change and the specification as to the cape, no action was taken by the Secretary with reference to the uniform. There was considerable discussion of the recommendation from a great many officers for the abolishment of the special full dress uniform. The Secretary has been giving serious consideration to this proposition, but at the meeting expressed himself as unwilling to authorize the change. In the near future an order will be issued by the Department covering the decisions at the meeting. This order will be out in plenty of time for the class which graduates from Annapolis in June.

The rules for the engineering competition and the fall target practice have been sent to the printer by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., director of target practice and engineering competitions. It is understood that there are no radical changes in the new rules. There are no provisions for firing at airships. The Secretary of the Navy, it is understood, does not believe that aviation has reached a point at which it is necessary for the Navy to provide for a system of defense against aeroplanes. Nothing has occurred in aviation that has convinced naval authorities that aeroplanes will be of any use in naval warfare other than for observation purposes. Advices have been received at the Navy Department that the Prairie, Dolphin and Mayflower have completed their elementary practice in Tangier Sound. The Yorktown will conduct its elementary practice at San Diego on May 15.

An effort is being made by the War Department to develop some sort of equipment to be used in bayonet practice. So far no suggestion has been made which meets the needs of the Army in this respect. Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., has submitted a wire mask and a stick armed at either end with a large pad resembling an eight-ounce boxing glove to the Department. Preliminary experiments developed the fact that while Captain Tupes's invention in the hands of a good, husky soldier would not be as dangerous as a bayonet, it would be far from being harmless. Even a large wire mask would not prevent a soldier from delivering a knockout blow on the point of his antagonist's jaw in a spirited mixup. The wire mask only serves as a larger target and prevents the soldier from dodging when stopping a charge of his antagonist if he fails to parry a blow. It has been suggested by making the stick out of some flexible material instead of hard wood, as is Captain Tupes's model, that the problem may be solved.

The U.S.S. Wolverine was placed out of commission at Erie, Pa., on May 6, 1912, for duty with the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate has agreed to the conference compromise with the House conferees on the General Service Pension bill, as outlined in our issue of May 4.

The bill (S. 3645) to amend the law regarding death gratuity in the Navy and Marine Corps, by striking out the words "contracted in the line of duty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "not the result of his own misconduct," was passed by the Senate May 7.

The Senate on May 6 passed H.J. Res. 312, for the relief of the flood sufferers, and increased the House appropriation from \$697,179.05 to \$1,239,179.05.

In the Senate May 4 the presiding officer (Mr. Gallinger) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition from sundry retired officers requesting that the provisions of Senate Bill 2605, Sixty-second Congress, first session, be extended so as to include retired soldiers with creditable Civil War service, which, with accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Senate on May 8 passed S. 2356, to "credit in the accounts of Paymaster John W. Morse, U.S.N., the sum of \$17,838.28, being the amount stolen from U.S. funds by Pay Clerk Edward V. Lee, U.S.N., and charged against the accounts of the said John W. Morse, paymaster, on the books of the Treasury Department." The Senate at the same time passed S. 5362, "to pay to the several enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps then attached to the U.S.S. Georgia the respective sums of money placed by said enlisted men on deposit for safekeeping with the pay officer of said ship, as permitted by Article 1331 of the Navy Regulations, which said sums were stolen on Feb. 10 or 11, 1911, by one Edward V. Lee, clerk to said pay officer; and the sum of \$4,300, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act."

The Senate on May 7 passed the bill to regulate radio communication, carrying into effect the provisions of the international wireless treaty signed at Berlin. The bill does not interfere with radio communication from one place in a state to another place in the same state. Government messages by wireless are exempt from the bill. A penalty is provided for a violation of the requirements of a license, and any person, company or corporation that makes use of apparatus for radio communication in violation of the bill, or who shall aid or abet others to violate it, is adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of \$500 and to have the apparatus confiscated by the Government. The form of license is to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and it can be issued only to citizens of the United States. All wireless apparatus must be operated by an operator licensed by the Government, and every operator must be a citizen of the United States. Section 4 of the bill makes commercial and private wireless stations subject to the international regulations agreed upon at the Berlin international conference.

In reporting the Agricultural Appropriation bill the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry adds \$50,000 to the appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry, and inserts a provision for the "exhibition of animals, and experiments in the breeding of horses for military purposes."

Favorable reports were made in the Senate May 8 on S. 5955, for the relief of certain retired officers, Navy and Marine Corps; S. 2795, to promote pharmacists to the grade of chief pharmacist in the Navy, and S. 475, relating to Navy retirements.

Adverse reports were made in the Senate May 8 on S. 5155, for the relief of James E. Walker, and on S. 5433, for the proper recognition of services rendered by Herman Haupt during the Civil War.

Favorable reports were made in the Senate May 8 on S. 2949, to establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, and on S. 5214, to increase the number of paymasters, passed assistant and assistant paymasters in the Navy.

As favorably reported in the Senate May 7, S. 5455 would establish a system of wireless telegraphy in the Philippine Islands "for the requirements of the commercial and business interests of the Philippine Islands; and for the necessities of the Army and Navy in time of riot, insurrection, or war, or the period immediately preceding hostilities." Construction costs are to be evenly shared by the U.S. Government and the Philippine government, and in time of peace the wireless telegraph system shall be maintained by and be under the exclusive control of the insular government, subject to such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe; and that in time of actual or threatened riot, insurrection or war the system may be taken possession of by the Army or Navy of the United States and operated or controlled as the exigency of the situation may demand. The net deficit, if any, resulting from maintenance and operation in any fiscal year shall be reimbursed in equal parts by the United States and the insular government. Appropriates \$150,000.

The Legislative Appropriation bill as reported to the House carries a provision for the reduction of the War Department clerical force by ten per cent.

The House on May 6 passed H.J. Res. 66, "That the time within which the commission authorized by the joint resolution to appoint the appointment of a commission in relation to universal peace, approved June 25, 1910, is required to make final report, is hereby extended for two years from June 25, 1912, but in every other respect said joint resolution shall continue in full force and effect."

The House on May 4 passed H. Res. 363, amended to read: "That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the House of Representatives, for its information, a full statement and complete list of all bids received, contracts made, and moneys expended, giving the names of all persons, firms, or corporations submitting bids or with whom contracts were made, together with the dates and amounts of each bid submitted and contract entered into, under the provisions of the paragraphs 'Increase of the Navy; torpedoboats' and 'Increase of the Navy; armor and armament,' of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes,' approved March 4, 1911."

The House on May 6 passed H.R. 22204, granting a right of way to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company across the Fort Mason Military Reservation in California.

The House on May 6 passed S.J. Res. 90, "That Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C. U.S.A., be permitted to accept from the government of the Republic of Chile the position of instructor of the coast artillery of the Chilean army

and the emoluments, rights and privileges pertaining thereto."

The bill (H.R. 23626) to appropriate \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to equip all Army transports with all lifeboats and rafts necessary to accommodate every person for which transportation facilities are now provided on said transports, and the crew of said transports, was passed by the House May 6.

The House on May 8 made some progress with the bill H.R. 17756, to amend an act temporarily to provide for the administration of the civil government of the Philippines. The discussion centered upon the purchase and sale of public and friar lands.

Secretary Meyer will ask Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction of a submarine tender completely equipped for emergency work in caring for the underwater craft. Motion to insert this item in the Naval bill will be made in the House when the measure comes up for discussion.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

All of the provisions in the Naval Appropriation bill as it will be reported to the House on May 14 or 15 were agreed to at a meeting of the committee on May 8. There were a number of items in the bill to which some of the members of the committee had not given their approval, but at this meeting every provision was agreed to and the bill gotten into shape to be reported to the House. The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$118,686,645.61, or a reduction, as compared with last year's appropriation, of \$7,791,692.63. The estimates of the Navy Department, including the building program, supplemental estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, communications from the Departments and recommendations in the Secretary's hearings which included one battleship cruiser in addition to two battleships for the next fiscal year, were \$134,281,835.61. The committee reduces this amount \$15,595,190. The building program recommended by the Department amounted to \$45,738,426, of which \$18,071,800 was to be available for the first year. The estimated cost of the committee's building program is \$12,713,440, of which \$5,927,700 is to be available for the first year.

The appropriations for public works last year amounted to \$7,431,477, against \$4,594,800 this year, or a reduction of \$2,836,677. This year's appropriation includes an extension of the Pearl Harbor drydock from 800 to 1,000 feet at a cost of \$650,000. A new magazine at Kuakua, Hawaii, at a cost of \$152,500, and new marine barracks at Philadelphia, at a cost of \$175,000, are among the large items included in the public works appropriation.

The abandonment of the stations at San Juan, Porto Rico, and Culebra, Port Royal, S.C., New London, Conn., and Sacket Harbor, N.Y., are recommended. As has been previously stated, the bill carries an increase of 4,000 in the enlisted strength of the Navy, 400 in the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps and thirteen additional Marine Corps officers. Two admirals and two vice admirals under the conditions described in a former issue are also provided. The officers retain the ranks of admiral and vice admiral only while in command of fleets and retire with the rank of rear admiral. The provision for an increase in the Pay Corps by thirty officers, twenty the first year and ten the second, is retained in the bill. Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel bill are amended so that officers will retire under them at the same grade. An appropriation of \$120,000 for gyroscope battleship compasses is carried by the bill. When the bill comes up for consideration an amendment will be proposed changing the rank and allowances of bureau chiefs. This amendment will be a compromise between the Lodge bill (S. 3850) and the Padgett bill (H.R. 15266). It is understood that the amendment will not be made applicable to the present bureau chiefs, but will affect future bureau chiefs. The effect of the amendment will be to give bureau chiefs the rank of rear admiral only during the period when they are at the head of a bureau. An agreement has not yet been reached upon this amendment, but when it is it will be proposed as a committee amendment by Chairman Padgett. The Lodge bill, published Dec. 23, page 510, simply repeals the portion of the Act of June 30, 1911, giving the rank, etc., of rear admiral of the lower nine to bureau chiefs. The Padgett bill also repeals this law and further provides that former chiefs shall not be deprived of their existing rights by virtue of this repeal. It also repeals the portion of the Act of May 13, 1908, giving chiefs of bureaus the highest pay of their grade not below rear admiral of the lower nine and retiring them with the rank, etc., of bureau chief. It further provides:

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act the several chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department shall, during the occupancy of such office and service as chief of bureau, have, hold, and receive the rank, grade, pay, and allowances to which he is entitled at the time of his appointment as such chief of bureau, or to which he may be entitled in regular line of promotion as an officer of the Navy, and that the rank, pay and allowances of any officer of the Navy shall not be increased by virtue of his appointment as chief of a bureau of the Navy Department.

Sec. 4. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 104, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey (by request).—To provide for a more efficient and economical prosecution of work in, and consolidation of, certain services under control of the Navy Department.

S. 6678, Mr. Oliver.—Authorizing the Secretary of War, under certain conditions, to detail officers of the Corps of Engineers to perform the engineering work necessary for the construction of a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

S. 6692, Mr. Smoot.—To provide for a permanent supply of coal for the use of the U.S. Navy and other governmental purposes, to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 6734, Mr. Gallinger.—To provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia at a cost not to exceed \$1,750,000, of which sum \$50,000 is hereby appropriated.

H.R. 24072, Mr. Heald.—For the erection of two bronze figures of the figurehead of Tecumseh taken from the sloop of war Delaware.

H.R. 24096, Mr. Levy (by request).—To correct the record of Capt. Henry Clay Fisher, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S.N.

H.R. 24151, Mr. Allen.—For the erection of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Appropriates \$50,000.

H.R. 24154, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—Appropriates \$5,000 for equipping the U.S.S. Adams, now in use by the Pennsylvania Nautical School, with an electrical plant and wireless apparatus.

H.R. 24155, Mr. Ansherry.—Providing for the erection of a monument to Col. William Jennings at Fort Jennings, Ohio, on the site of the fort built in October, 1812. Appropriates \$7,500.

H.R. 24161, Mr. Barchfield.—Providing for the recognition of the heroic service of Chief Bsn. Patrick Deery, U.S.N.

H.R. 24181, Mr. Dyer.—Appropriating \$80,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining, raising and protecting against the impending and future floods the levees on the Mississippi River, rivers tributary thereto, and the drainage district adjacent thereto.

H.R. 24235, Mr. Gregg, of Texas.—To amend "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899. Same as S. 6453, published on page 1087, April 27.

H. Res. 526, Mr. Garrett.—Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 22143) to establish a qualified independent government for the Philippines and to fix the date when such qualified independence shall become absolute and complete, and for other purposes, and also H.J. Res. 278, to authorize the President of the United States to secure the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and the recognition of their independence by international agreement, in the order named. In the consideration of same in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union debate shall be confined to their respective subjects matter; Provided, That in the general debate it shall be in order to discuss either the bill or the resolution: And provided further, That all general debate upon the two propositions shall be limited to thirty hours, one-half of same to be controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs and one-half by the ranking minority member of said committee.

ACTING DENTAL SURGEONS.

Announcement has been made at the War Department that nine candidates have successfully passed the examinations held April 1 for commissions as acting dental surgeons. It is probable that the papers of two or three more will be approved by the Surgeon General. Fifty-nine candidates reported for these examinations, which were held at West Point, Jefferson Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Fort Logan and Fort McDowell. A large proportion of the candidates failed in the physical examination. A majority of the candidates, who were graduates of dental schools, were able to pass the mental examination. The next examinations will take place on Oct. 7, at the same places with the possible exception of West Point. Fort Slocum may be substituted for West Point in the October examinations. The following is a list of the successful candidates and a short sketch of their records:

Mortimer Sanderson, D.D., 1546 South Fifty-third street, West Philadelphia, Pa.; passed the examination held at West Point, N.Y. Dr. Sanderson was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1885, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the class of 1905, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

Albert Raymond White, D.D.S., 26½ North Sandusky street, Delaware, Ohio; passed the examination held at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Dr. White was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 4, 1885, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical University, with the class of 1906, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

Charles Blanchard Seely, D.D.S., Montgomery, Pa.; passed the examination held at West Point, N.Y. Dr. Seely was born in Jersey Shore, Pa., March 26, 1886, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1908, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

Arthur Theodore Knoderer, D.D.S., 151 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio; passed the examination held at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Dr. Knoderer was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 2, 1888, and was graduated from the Sterling, Ohio, Medical College, with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

John William Scovel, D.D.S., R.F.D. No. 1, Box 58, San Diego, Cal.; passed the examination held at Fort Logan, Colo. Dr. Scovel was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1885, and was graduated from the State University of Iowa, with the class of 1906, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

Arnett Percy Matthews, D.D.S., 210 Swift Building, Pueblo, Colo.; passed the examination held at Fort Logan, Colo. Dr. Matthews was born in Monett, Mo., Sept. 2, 1886, and was graduated from the Western Dental College, class of 1911, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

William Archer Squires, D.D.S., Grand Junction, Colo.; passed the examination held at Fort Logan, Colo. Dr. Squires was born near Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1887, and was graduated from the University of Denver, Colo., class of 1910, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

Frank Coleman Cady, D.D.S., Fredonia, Kas.; passed the examination held at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Dr. Cady was born at Fredonia, Kas., Sept. 9, 1888, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, with the class of 1910, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

John Howard Snapp, D.D.S., 19 Gill street, Columbus, Ohio; passed the examination held at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Dr. Snapp was born in Washington, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1889, and was graduated from the Sterling, Ohio, Medical College, class of 1911, receiving the degree of D.D.S.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Taylor vs. United States the Court of Claims held that acting assistant surgeons are not entitled to the pay and allowances of acting assistant surgeons in the Navy. In the case of Plummer vs. United States the Supreme Court April 1, 1912, reversed this decision. The case of John F. Johnson, late acting assistant surgeon, U.S.N., was decided against him under the first decision, and this ruling is now reversed under the second decision, and he is allowed mileage to his home on discharge, the Supreme Court having held that an acting assistant surgeon of the Navy is entitled to the pay and allowances to which an assistant surgeon is entitled under the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899.

Acting under orders from the headquarters, Department of the East, May 22, 1911, 2d Lieut. Walter H. Frank, 5th Inf., hired a horse and wagon for three days to enable him to do work in connection with the military map of the United States. The Comptroller refuses to pay the bill, holding that Lieutenant Frank was in a mileage status and only entitled to whatever mileage the law authorized. The commanding general of the Eastern Division accordingly stated April 15, 1912, that "No orders involving mileage will hereafter be issued here to officers detailed on this duty until some authoritative military regulation is promulgated upon the subject, even if this important work has to be suspended pending instructions." The same decision is rendered by the Comptroller in the case of an automobile hired for the transportation of a board of officers inspecting the country in the northern part of New York. This board, consisting of Col. Calvin B. Cowles, 5th Inf., Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, Cav., and Major Amos B. Shattuck, were ordered to Buffalo, Fort Niagara and Albany, N.Y., "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon sites for military posts in those vicinities." Chief Machinist's Mate J. S. White, U.S.N., while

absent from his ship and on duty at the Union Iron Works, boarded with his wife, who presented a bill of \$30, at one dollar a day, for his subsistence. The Comptroller decides that White was undoubtedly entitled to the payment for subsistence under the circumstances, but the money should be paid to him rather than to the wife, who would not appear to have a claim for subsistence of her husband."

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

Reports from the Navy Department on the results of the examination of candidates for midshipmen show that forty-one per cent. of those who reported have passed. This is the largest percentage of successful candidates at the examination in recent years. Although there were just 100 less candidates to report this year than in 1911 the number passed was 113, as compared with 141 in last year's class. There were only 104 in the Fourth Class of 1910, and 101 in the class of 1909. The result of this examination does not show that there is a prospect for any decrease in the supply of officers. It is understood that the percentages of the candidates were as a rule exceptionally high, which will tend to keep up the strength of the class, as a very small proportion are apt to be "found." The official list gives names in addition to those that appeared in our Naval Academy letter last week. The following is the complete list of midshipmen who passed the April examination:

List of candidates for midshipmen who passed the April examination:

B. R. Alexander, Ala.; L. W. Bagby, Mo.; H. O. Baker, Vt.; L. B. Ballou, Kas.; A. H. Bateman, Mont.; F. W. Benson, S.C.; R. S. Berkey, Ind.; J. E. Betts, Ia.; W. J. Birmingham, Pa.; L. B. Blalock, Tex.; H. C. Blodgett, N.Y.; W. E. Borden, Jr., N.C.; R. C. Bourne, Mass.; W. F. Boyer, Mo.; C. E. Braine, Jr., N.Y.; R. A. Branch, Kas.; G. P. Brewster, Jr., Colo.; G. H. Buck, N.J.; W. L. Bullock, Tex.; G. F. Bunnell, N.Y.; A. D. Burhans, Mich.; A. W. Busboom, Neb.; O. Carlson, Ore.; D. M. Carpenter, Pa.; T. D. Carr, W. Va.; W. S. Carrington, S.C.; T. L. Chalmers, N.H.; R. R. Claghorn, Wash.; A. H. Cohn, N.Y.; J. P. Conover, Jr., N.H.; M. B. Curtis, Cal.; N. K. Dague, O.; B. L. Dague, Ill.; J. E. Dailey, Ind.; J. K. Davis, Pa.; R. E. Davison, Mo.; W. F. Dietrich, N.Y.; A. O. Devre, Minn.; A. T. Emerson, Mass.; O. W. Erickson, Okla.; E. L. Erickson, N.Y.; S. B. Fahey, Okla.; L. S. Fiske, Me.; B. G. Furey, N.Y.; C. C. Gill, Tenn.; P. R. Glutting, Ind.; H. J. Grassie, Mass.; O. B. Hardison, N.C.; T. W. Harrison, Jr., Va.; O. H. Hasenmiller, Ind.; H. J. Hawley, Ore.; W. G. Hawthorne, Ill.; W. S. Heath, S.C.; R. S. Hitchcock, Mass.; B. R. Holcombe, N.Y.; G. C. Hoover, O.; H. M. Horne, Mich.; G. F. Hussey, Jr., Mass.; A. L. Hutson, Ia.; E. H. Jones, Pa.; H. E. Jones, Ind.; H. S. Jones, N.Y.; W. L. Keady, N.Y.; A. E. Keating, Conn.; R. E. Keating, Ill.; J. H. Keefe, Me.; T. J. Keliher, Jr., Mass.; G. N. Keller, Conn.; N. A. Kercher, Ind.; E. W. Lawrence, Mass.; W. F. Loventhal, Texas; O. H. Lyle, Jr., Tenn.; H. K. Lyle, Mass.; E. M. Major, N.Y.; F. R. Marston, Fla.; G. F. Martin, Cal.; A. D. Mayer, Minn.; H. C. Merwin, Neb.; A. C. Miles, Colo.; W. E. Miller, N.Y.; A. J. Moore, Kas.; E. A. Morton, Mass.; D. B. Nelson, Ill.; S. Ober, Mass.; A. T. Pamperin, Wis.; C. E. Phillips, Ky.; J. D. Price, Ark.; Q. F. Roberts, Okla.; B. J. Rodgers, Pa.; P. W. Rutledge, Ill.; D. L. Ryan, Ariz.; J. B. Ryan, O.; A. E. Schrader, Ind.; A. Scout, Del.; S. H. Sherrill, N.Y.; E. M. Smith, Ore.; T. A. Solberg, Ida.; J. N. Steele, Colo.; R. G. Swink, Pa.; E. Topp, N.Y.; W. J. Torrestel, N.Y.; W. Townsend, N.Y.; F. A. Turner, S.D.; T. B. Warner, Wis.; F. F. Watson, Tenn.; J. S. Waters, Jr., La.; R. E. Webb, La.; D. J. Weir, N.J.; J. Wilkes, N.C.; P. S. Wilson, Wash.; D. C. Woodward, Ga.; S. H. Wooster, Conn.; H. G. Wooten, N.Y.

ARMY WORK IN FLOOD DISTRICTS.

The U.S. Army has played a large part in aiding the distressed people in the flood districts along the Mississippi River to save their lives and property. Officers and men of the Q.M. Department of the Army have distributed Army rations to and provided shelter for thousands. Officers of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A., have led in the work of strengthening the levees and repairing those burst by the floods.

Up to noon of May 5 it was estimated that more than \$600,000 of Army funds in the form of Army supplies had been expended among the people of the affected region. Major James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., in charge of the work, estimates that the relief work must be continued at least thirty days after May 10, and the New York Sun believes it will be necessary for an even longer period.

Only the eleventh hour action of the Senate and House on May 4 and 6 made it possible for this work to be continued. Major Normoyle had been notified that he must undertake no more obligations, as the available funds at the disposal of the Army were exhausted. The Senate on May 6, however, passed appropriations aggregating \$1,239,179, to be available at once for the flood work. Part of this money must be used to reimburse the War Department \$600,000 for expenditures made from the regular Army supply funds, as the Army has no appropriation for such work as has been done.

Major Normoyle is in charge of the Army operations, which extend from Cairo to New Orleans. He makes his headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss., directing the work of his assistants from that point. Altogether there are almost twenty officers engaged in the relief work and fifty non-commissioned officers. About half the officers are from the Engineer Corps.

The number fed daily from the Army commissariat has mounted steadily until last week it was estimated that 160,000 persons were living entirely on Army rations. Many of these food supplies have been rushed from the Army supply depots; others have been purchased close at hand with Army funds. In addition to the food distributed the Quartermaster's Department has supplied thousands with shelter. The National American Red Cross has been co-operating with the Army and with local relief bodies in the Mississippi, turning in all the money contributed to the organization for flood relief purposes. The nurses and physicians have co-operated also with the Army medical officers who are now in the valley seeking to prevent the serious outbreak of dangerous diseases.

A silver service of fifty-two pieces was presented to the U.S.S. Idaho by the people of Idaho at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday, May 4. Governor James H. Hawley, of Idaho, made the presentation speech, and Capt. W. L. Howard accepted the gift with an address of thanks.

FALSE REPORTS FROM WEST POINT.

A West Point despatch to the New York Herald, May 7, says:

Denouncing as false recent newspaper articles reflecting upon certain cadets who, as well as the Academy, have been placed in a bad light, Major Gen. Thomas Barry, commandant of the Military Academy, to-day addressed a letter of explanation to Secretary of War Stimson in Washington.

The latest attack upon the administration of the Academy was to the effect that many cadets were under investigation for insubordination following their refusal to tell who yelled: "Fore for the Supe!" while the Commandant was passing the mess hall on Saturday. The report said that Cadet Crawford "refused to name the guilty cadet, and that General Barry held the entire corps for a half hour virtually under arrest."

"This story is a gross exaggeration," said General Barry. "I did hear such a remark made as I was passing the mess hall Saturday, and when I asked who uttered the words the cadet cheerfully admitted having done so and apologized for it. I told him courteously that if a civilian had heard the remark he might believe that it showed lack of respect for the Commandant of the post, and it would be best left unsaid in the future."

"The incident then was closed. Cadet Crawford had no knowledge of it, and the incident did not excite any comment whatever. It was simply on a par with scores of slight infractions of the rules of the Academy which subject the offenders to reprimand by the faculty, and have no significance whatever except for those who seem to take pleasure in willfully attacking the administration of the Academy."

Referring to other attacks upon the integrity of the cadets, General Barry cited the cases of Frederic Hurd Van Horn, of Connecticut, and Charles Carroll Fitzhugh, of North Dakota, who, according to articles in several New York newspapers, were dismissed for intoxication after a stomach pump proved that their denial of the truth was abortive.

"It is untrue that either of the cadets was dismissed from the Academy," said General Barry. "Mr. Van Horn for private reasons on April 24 sent his resignation to W. P. Hall, the adjutant general, and was accepted on April 27, the date when, according to the newspapers, Mr. Van Horn and Cadet Fitzhugh, after discarding their uniforms, went to Highland Falls and returned intoxicated. The story is absolutely false, and the statement that their intoxication was revealed in the post hospital by the use of a stomach pump is a piece of amazing Munchausenism, the origin of which I cannot account for. I make this statement in justice to the young men whose integrity and honor have been wantonly assailed."

The Commandant referred to the incident of Robert Littlejohn, a cadet from Louisiana, who, it was reported in the newspapers on May 4, had challenged Dr. Thomas D. McMinamin, of Highland Falls, to fight a duel.

"The statement was absurd," said General Barry. "Cadet Littlejohn, while riding in Highland Falls, had an altercation with Dr. McMinamin. This was due to the fact that the cadet's horse became frightened at a passing automobile and the animal sprang to one side, almost striking Dr. McMinamin's brother, who was talking to a woman on the sidewalk. Dr. McMinamin remonstrated with Littlejohn, and the cadet admitted to me that, not being at fault, he was angered at the physician."

"The next day, according to the physician, Littlejohn wrote him, saying that if the regulations had not prevented him from dismounting off the reservation he would have resented the physician's language more forcibly. Dr. McMinamin showed the letter to me, but it did not contain a challenge to fight a duel, and why this absurd report should have been spread I can explain only on the theory that malice prompted its publication."

According to cadets who were questioned not the slightest friction exists between the administration of the post and the cadet corps.

WHAT THE NATIONAL GUARD NEED.

A Regular officer, who has been spending his leave in the South, where he had an opportunity to meet officers and enlisted men of the Militia, reports that unless Congress enacts some legislation which will make the National Guard available for a foreign war the Militia will soon disappear in most of the states. He declares that the most desirable and patriotic militiamen have been thoroughly discouraged by the decision of the Attorney General, as they had assumed all along that they would be called out in the event of war. Just at present the enlisted men, non-commissioned officers and those up to the rank of colonel are more interested in the correction of this feature of the Dick Law than in the Militia Pay bill. While they all believe that they should receive pay so that they could afford to devote more time to the Militia, they insist that Congress should immediately take some action to make them the second line of defense.

In discussing the situation he said: "So far as I can see the enlisted men and officers of the lower grades are earnest and patriotic. They want the Militia laws drawn so that the Militia will be a real dependable force. Their idea is that when war comes they want to go when the fighting starts and want to be on the firing line right behind the Regulars."

"From what I see quoted from General Young, it looks as though he has given up all hope of getting the bill through this year. It appears to me that some effort should be made that will show the militiamen that the Department and Congress intend to correct the Dick Law and give the Militia some relief from its present status. The work done at the conference between the Militia Board and the Secretary is a step in the right direction. I am convinced that the Department should submit to Congress a bill including the pay feature for a general reorganization of the state troops."

"This measure should provide, first, for a first line of Militia completely organized according to an established standard, paid and ready to be called into the United States service ahead of all other volunteers. Second, a second line of Militia should be provided for. This should receive Federal aid, but not be paid and not be required to be wholly up to the standard. This class of Militia could be organized in many places where you could not maintain the higher standard. Nevertheless, some provision should be made for the encouragement and the development of this second line of Militia. For example, before the Dick Law was enacted there were about one hundred troops of Cavalry in South Carolina. The men provided their own horses, which they brought with them from the farms. They were not very impressive appearing organizations, but they were the kind that fought in the Confederate Army. Under the opera-

tion of the Dick Law they have all disappeared. As far as I know there is not a single troop of country Cavalry of this character in the North or the South. The Cavalry of the Militia now consists of city men who can afford to buy and keep high class horses that would be of little real service in a scrubby country or in any real campaign."

"In the same manner throughout the country little companies of good marksmen could be formed. Men accustomed to the woods and outdoor work, but who cannot get together for the number of drills that must be prescribed in the Militia of the first line, or paid Militia, should be encouraged and receive a certain amount of Federal aid. To a certain extent, especially in the Cavalry arm, the Dick Law creates an aristocracy of Militia. In some localities it is a rich man's Militia, as even the enlisted man must be able to lose time in order to keep up to the present standard. The Pay bill will correct this to a great extent, but it will not be suited to the conditions in many localities where in time of war splendid volunteers are to be found. There should be some place in the Militia for the patriotic citizen who is willing to give what time he can spare to the Service, but who will never be able to meet all the requirements of a paid or semi-professional army."

"I am convinced that for the first line of Militia there should be a definite term of enlistment and a binding contract which should leave no doubt as to its availability for foreign service. The qualifications, mental and physical, should be settled at the time of enlistment, so that it will mean something to be in the first line. For the Militia of the second line the old fancy and local uniform should be allowed. There was much sentiment and local pride connected with them which has been destroyed by adopting the uniform of the Regulars."

THE CUBAN RURAL GUARD.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, of the Cavalry, has just returned from an inspection of the work of Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., who is on duty at Camp Columbia near Havana with the Rural Guard of Cuba. Captain Parker has been in charge of the Cavalry School of the Rural Guard and instructor of the five squadrons stationed at Camp Columbia for the past three years. He is now about to be relieved and the end of his work was marked by a day devoted to exercises demonstrating what had been accomplished. General Gomez, the president of the republic, General Montegudo, commanding the Rural Guard, and the armed forces, and other Cuban officials were present during the whole day, and made a minute inspection of the school and of the barracks and stables of the squadron. At noon a luxurious breakfast was served to over two hundred officers and their guests, and at its conclusion the President in a most soldierly and dignified speech expressed his appreciation of the good work of Captain Parker, and in thanking him bestowed on him the Medal of the Order of Military Merit. Captain Parker is the first officer to receive a decoration from the Cuban government, which adds to the value of the honor.

The morning of May 4 was devoted to an exhibition of equitation by the forty officers of the Cavalry School, who demonstrated a very high degree of proficiency in horsemanship. The school barracks and stables and the pack-train were then inspected, and an exhibition of broadsword fencing terminated the morning work. In the afternoon there was a contest with the rifle between teams of six officers from the school and from the regiment, and another competition between teams of six from each squadron. The best score was made by the officers of the school, who, firing against fifteen prone figures at 300 yards, put them all out of action in forty-five seconds. Then followed a competition with the revolver, dismounted, and afterwards another with the revolver, mounted. The regiment then passed in review, the officers of the school forming a sixth squadron.

The squadrons then gave an exhibition of their training, fighting on foot, leaping obstacles in column of fours, all this being done with the full pack equipment, and giving a fine impression of practical preparation. The horses are of a very fine type and showed great care in training. The program concluded with jumping contests over stone walls, hedges, gates and water, in which both horses and men demonstrated a thorough knowledge of modern equitation, the men in site of the disadvantage of the McClellan saddle which they rode showing good seats and knowledge of the importance of light hands. The exercises concluded with steeplechase for the men and another for officers, in which the bold and skillful riding provoked great enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.

Altogether, Colonel Foltz expressed himself as very much impressed with the excellence of the three years of work of Captain Parker and with the fine spirit, enthusiasm and efficiency of the officers of this School of Application, and of the officers and men of the five squadrons trained as a regiment at Camp Columbia.

HOW NATURE HELPS THE TURKS IN TRIPOLI.

Charles Wellington Furlong, the explorer and author, who recently lectured before the Brooklyn Institute, said that Italy is no further along in her invasion of Tripoli than she was months ago. "Cavalry movements are impossible in such a country," he said, "and no artillery larger than a 3-pounder or machine gun can be drawn. All food, water and even fodder must be transported by the invading army, because there is no such thing as 'living on the country' in Tripoli. The only places where vegetables, fruit and water can be obtained are the oases. And the Arabs take care that there is little left in the oases for the enemy to live on. All the fruit and vegetables are taken away and dead camels or mules are thrown into the wells to pollute the enemy's water supply. The only method of transportation which is practical in that country is by camel. But the Italians have no camels, the Arabs having been careful to leave none behind them."

Mr. Furlong believes that the sufferings of the Italian soldiers this summer will be pitiable. The date crop is over. The Arabs have left nothing on the oases. The hot season is coming on. The gibil, or southeast wind, which blows the powdered sand for days continuously with so much strength that it reaches Malta, are about to begin. The eyes of the Italian soldiers will be constantly irritated, their throats constantly parched, their lips cracked by this terrible wind blowing directly in their faces. Travel will be absolutely halted. By the wind and the heat combined fevers and enteric troubles will be brought on. Even after a clear day's march the Italian soldiers, plunging through the sand, will be in no condition to assault the walled towns of the Arabs. These towns, too, are fitted with heavy street gates, which divide the towns like the watertight compartments of a ship. The small calibered guns which the Italians will be able to drag across the sands will have no effect

on these iron and hard wood gates. The Arabs themselves are not only brave, but are well trained fighters. They have been organized under splendid Turkish officers.

STANDING OF THE DESTROYERS.

An incomplete report of the result of the practice of the torpedoed destroyers places the Lawrence at the head of the list, with the Trippe and Monaghan as second and third. In the contest between the divisions the Pacific Flotilla captured first and second place, the 2d Division leading and the 3d Division being second. The entire Pacific Flotilla was well placed, the 1st Division being fourth in the race. The following will probably be the standing of the individual destroyers (read down columns):

"A" and "B" runs:

Lawrence	Ammen
Trippe	Reid
Monaghan	Flusser
Perry	Paulding
Hopkins	Mayrant
Drayton	Rowan
Farragut	Hull
Burrows	Walke
Preston	Preble
Whipple	Stewart
Smith	Perkins
Lamson	Patterson
	Sterrett

Standing of Destroyer Divisions ("B" run):

1. Second Division, Pacific Fleet—Preble, Perry, Stewart.
2. Third Division, Pacific Fleet—Lawrence, Goldsborough, Farragut.
3. Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet—Reid, Preston, Flusser, Smith, Lamson.
4. First Division, Pacific Fleet—Whipple, Hull, Hopkins.
5. Tenth Division, Atlantic Fleet—Patterson, Ammen, Monaghan, Trippe, Burrows.
6. Ninth Division, Atlantic Fleet—Perkins, Mayrant, Walke, Sterrett.
7. Eighth Division, Atlantic Fleet—Drayton, Paulding.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new torpedo destroyer Jonett made a maximum speed of 32.93 knots on her standardization average April 30. She completed her four hour full power trial with an average speed of 32.26 knots. The results are regarded as satisfactory to the Navy Department.

The U.S.S. Annapolis was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on May 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Talbot was stricken from the Navy Register on May 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Vulcan has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., immediately upon arrival.

The U.S.S. Ajax has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., immediately upon arrival.

The U.S.S. Sterling has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., immediately upon arrival.

The mail address of the Buffalo has been changed from "Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Washington is anchored off Ninety-sixth street, North River, New York city.

The U.S.S. Leonidas was placed out of service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on May 3, 1912.

The U.S.S. Vulcan was placed out of service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on May 4, 1912.

The U.S.S. Neptune was placed out of service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on May 7, 1912.

The U.S.S. Nebraska and Petrel, at Baton Rouge, La., May 7, were under orders from the Navy Department to give all possible assistance to the flood sufferers. Captain Wood, commanding the Nebraska, and Commander Dismukes, commanding the Petrel, will not only distribute supplies to such as are in want of food, but will aid the regular river craft in rescuing the hundreds who are marooned. Mr. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has asked Congress to add about \$15,000 to the amount authorized by the Senate relief bill to reimburse the Navy for supplies used in this humane work.

The new U.S. battleship Texas will be launched at Newport News, Va., May 18, and will be christened by Miss Claudia Lyon, the little daughter of Col. Cecil Lyon, of Texas. The keel was laid in April, 1911, and the ship is to be ready for commission in October, 1913. The Texas is of 27,000 tons normal displacement and is 573 feet long. Her sister ship, the New York, is now being built at the New York Navy Yard.

The Chinese cruiser Fei Hung was launched May 4, 1912, at Camden, N.J. The vessel, which flew the flag of the new Chinese Republic, was christened by Miss Chang Yuyi, daughter of Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese Minister to the United States. A large party saw the launching. Besides the Chinese Minister, his family and staff, the party included American and Chinese naval officers stationed at the yard inspecting the construction of ships for their respective navies. The Fei Hung, which will be used as a training ship, is 320 feet long, and has a displacement of 2,600 tons. The armament will consist of two 6-inch rapid-fire guns, four 4-inch guns and a number of others of smaller caliber. The original contract was let to the shipbuilding company by the imperial Chinese government, and was recognized and continued by the new republic.

The new drydock No. 4 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., which has been finally constructed after many difficulties and the failure of several contracting firms which undertook the work, was well tested on May 9, when the 21,000-ton battleship Utah was successfully docked. The structure is large enough to take in a vessel 690 feet long and 110 feet beam, or approximately 40,000 tons displacement. It is 728 feet long and 120 feet broad. It is built of reinforced concrete, lined and trimmed with vitrified brick and Massachusetts granite, and is the first of three drydocks of the width of the Panama Canal to be completed. The firm that finally completed the work was Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins, a Boston corporation, on a bid of \$1,369,000. Soon after this Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N., who had been assigned to the yard, suggested the use of pneumatic caissons for the dock construction. This plan was adopted. The dock, all told, has cost about \$10,000,000. The entire proceeding of guiding the Utah to the dock, adjusting her over the keel blocks, of setting in place the gate and of pumping out the water within the docks

consumed little more than three hours, which is record time.

One of the largest drydocks in the world left Pensacola, Fla., May 8, 1912, in tow of the powerful tug Mary Scully and the M. E. Luckenbach, consigned to James Shewan and Sons, of New York, who purchased it from the Navy Department, which bought it from the Spanish government at the end of the Spanish War and towed it to Pensacola from Cuba. The Navy had no further use for it, having abandoned the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has sent a communication to the C.O. of the U.S.S. Maryland conveying to H. M. Bair, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S. Navy, and to the men of the life-boat of the U.S.S. Maryland the Bureau's hearty appreciation of their praiseworthy zeal and ability in their effort to recover a target raft which was ashore, through heavy breakers.

Plans for the entertainment of the German squadron, which is to visit American waters in June, were announced at the Navy Department May 6. In Hampton Roads, where the visitors arrive June 3, they will be met and entertained by the Atlantic Fleet. The German Admiral, with his officers, will go to Washington June 5, and be the guests of the Navy Department for three days. They will meet President Taft and take dinner with him at the White House. On June 6 the guests will visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and take luncheon there, returning to Washington that evening to dine with Secretary Meyer. The next day the party will visit Mount Vernon, and in the evening they will leave for Hampton Roads. It is planned that President Taft shall visit the German fleet in person, leaving Washington June 2 and arriving in Hampton Roads the following day. An entire division of the Atlantic Fleet will serve as escort to the German warships during their stay in American waters, and an officer of the Naval Intelligence Bureau will serve as an aid for Admiral Rebeur Peschwitz.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, has appointed a large committee to assist in the reception and entertainment of the officers and men of the German squadron which is to pay an official visit to New York. The German Ambassador has informed the Mayor that the squadron will arrive at New York on June 9 and will remain for four days. The officers and men are to be the guests of the city. The warships will start from Germany Saturday, May 11, and before going to New York will call at Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Von Rebeur, of the Emperor's staff, will command the ships. The committee named by the Mayor will meet in a few days to arrange the program for the entertainment. Members of the committee include, besides many prominent civilians, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., Major H. Rogers Winthrop and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.G.N.Y., Gens. Howard Carroll, Stewart L. Woodford and James Grant Wilson, U.S.V.

Former Mayor Seth Low was elected chairman of the citizens' committee appointed to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the German squadron that is to visit New York early in June at a meeting for organization in the City Hall May 9. Edward Hagaman Hall was named as secretary. Mayor Gaynor told the committee that it would be necessary for them to consult with the German Ambassador in regard to the ceremonial for the occasion.

Under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp 5, United Spanish War Veterans, assisted by the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, the annual military field mass will be celebrated on Sunday, May 26, on the parade grounds of the Marine Barracks at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. A choir of 150 voices will assist at the mass. Preparations are being made to accommodate the largest number that has ever attended a mass at the navy yard. Invitations have been sent to President Taft, Governor Dix, Mayor Gaynor, the Borough Presidents and all the Federal and city officials.

The Duke of Sutherland, on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron, presented to the New York Yacht Club on May 8 the gilded eagle which graced the stern of the famous schooner yacht America when she won the America's Cup at Cowes in 1851 against a fleet of sixteen yachts. The presentation ceremonies followed a dinner given by Col. Robert M. Thompson in the commodore's room of the clubhouse in New York city. The Duke of Sutherland was the principal guest, and among others at the table were Commodores Frederick G. Bourne, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Arthur Curtis James, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson and Capt. James F. Carter, U.S.N., and W. Butler Duncan, jr. The whole emblem is carved from wood and was once heavily gilded, but the gilding has almost entirely worn away from exposure to the weather when it hung so many years in front of the famous Eagle Hotel, in Pier street, Isle of Wight. The eagle came into the possession of the hotel when the America was laid up for repairs in Nicholson's yard, Gosport, in 1854, after she had been bought by Lord Templeton, from Lord John de Blaquiere, who had purchased the yacht in 1852 from her American owners. Since then the New York Yacht Club has made many attempts to purchase the eagle from the hotel owner, but all offers were refused until recently, when the Royal Yacht Squadron succeeded in obtaining the emblem. The Duke of Sutherland was immediately commissioned to convey the emblem to New York.

King George of England spent ten minutes below the surface of the water in one of the latest "D" type of boats, which carries a disappearing gun, and expressed himself delighted with the venture. The King's submarine trip, which covered two miles, was made in company with his son, Prince Albert, who is a student at Dartmouth Naval College, and Winston Churchill.

The old Australian convict ship Success, which for some years has been on exhibition in British ports, left Glasson Dock, Lancaster, April 15, for New York, under her own canvas. She was due to sail over a week earlier, but could not put to sea as a number of the first crew engaged, superstitious of the gruesome old vessel and its association with some of the most horrible episodes of English penal life, declared it was haunted by the ghosts of dead malefactors, and refused to remain on board. The Success, now the oldest vessel in the world carrying sail, is the only survivor of the prison fleet, and is a reminder, in these days of enlightened prison reform, of the cruel barbarities of the English overseas penal system that persisted even down to the days of the mid-Victorian period. As a museum of the horrors of the times when men were transported for stealing a twopenny pork pie or a yard of calico and hanged for crimes hardly more serious the Success is unique. She is probably the only ship now existing wholly built of teak, and as she is equipped with the Marconi wireless furnishes a unique contrast between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Abarenda, sailed May 6 from Taku, China, for Shanghai, China.
Rainbow, sailed May 7 from Taku, China, for Shanghai, China.
Washington, arrived May 7 at Washington, D.C.
McCall, Roe and Terry, arrived May 7 at Newport, R.I.
Isle de Luzon, sailed May 9 from Rosedale, Miss., for Memphis, Tenn.
Mars, sailed May 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Piscataqua, sailed May 8 from Hongkong, China, for cruise up the Canton River.
Potomac, arrived May 9 at Washington, D.C.
Ajax, sailed May 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass.
Glacier, arrived May 8 at Olongapo, P.I.
Delaware and Montana, sailed May 8 from Newport, R.I., for cruise in Long Island Sound.
Panther, arrived May 9 at Newport, R.I.
Caesar, sailed May 8 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Nebraska, sailed May 8 from Baton Rouge, La., for Natchez, Miss.
Monterey, sailed May 9 from Swatow, China, for Amoy, China.
Albany, sailed May 9 from Foochow, China, for Shanghai, China.
Prairie, arrived May 9 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Petrel, sailed May 9 from Vicksburg, Miss., for Greenville, Miss.
Arethusa, arrived May 9 at Sewall Point, Va.
Saratoga, sailed May 9 from Shanghai, China, for Taku, China.
Mississippi, New Jersey and Cyclops, sailed May 9 from Provincetown, Mass., for Rockland, Maine.
Prometheus, sailed May 9 from San Diego, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal.
Atlantic Submarine Flotilla, sailed from New York for Newport May 9.
New Hampshire, arrived at Newport May 9.
Abarenda, arrived at Shanghai May 9.
Monterey, arrived at Amoy May 10.
Ajax, arrived at Boston May 10.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Francis Martin to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Emil P. Svars to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 25, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Harry L. Pence to be a lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Ensign Harlow T. Kays to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell to be a chief boatswain from Feb. 23, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 8, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Carroll S. Graves to be a lieutenant.
Ensign (J.G.) Stephen B. McKinney to be a lieutenant.

G.O. 180, MAY 1, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the U.S.S. Talbot is stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 181, MAY 4, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that in order to reduce paper work and expedite the movement of marines transferred on expeditionary duty, or to and from ships and stations within or without the United States, the practice of preparing and forwarding transfer pay accounts and transfer pay-rolls will be discontinued. In lieu thereof there will be noted in each man's "service record book" a record of all settlements made with him by any paymaster of the Navy or Marine Corps, such record to be made from each pay-roll on which his account appears immediately after audit and settlement by the paymaster. In addition to the above, such book will also show such additional facts connected with a man's current pay accounts as are necessary to insure a proper statement of the same at any time, whether on the current rolls of his ship or station, or on the rolls of another ship or station to which he may be transferred. Instructions necessary for the carrying the above into effect are given.

G.O. 182, MAY 7, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an executive order relative to Portland cement.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 3.—Comdr. C. B. Brittain detached command Wheeling; to member of Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships.
Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang detached Naval War College; to duty connection fitting out Wyoming and as executive officer of when commissioned.

Comdr. C. A. Brand to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine detached temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance; to inspector of powder, East Coast.

Lieut. A. C. Pickens detached inspector of powder, East Coast; to Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensign C. B. Mayo detached Scorpion; to Washington, D.C., for examination.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to California.

Prof. of Math. G. K. Calhoun detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology; to temporary duty Schenectady, N.Y.

Btsn. Gustaf Dahlgren detached Prairie; to home, wait orders.

Btsn. W. J. Drummond detached Baltimore; to Prairie.

Btsn. H. D. Dougherty detached Dixie; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. Edwin Alberts, E. W. Furey and W. C. Bean commissioned chief gunners from March 22, 1912.

Chief Carp. C. S. Richardson detached Idaho; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MAY 4.—Lieut. W. W. Smith detached Neptune; to temporary duty Vermont, connection care Neptune.

Lieut. E. E. Spafford detached Washington; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. T. Swasey, jr., detached North Dakota; home, wait orders.

Ensign Junius Yates detached Celtic; home, wait orders.

Ensign J. C. Jennings detached Chester; home, wait orders.

Ensign R. E. Thornton detached New Jersey; home, wait orders.

Ensigns R. T. Young and Webb Trammel detached North Carolina; home, wait orders.

Ensign R. G. Haxton detached Minnesota; home, wait orders.

Ensign O. C. Palithorp and H. K. Lewis detached Washington; home, wait orders.

Ensign J. C. Hilliard detached Georgia; home, wait orders.

Ensign G. K. Stoddard detached North Dakota; home, wait orders.

Ensign G. B. Strickland detached Worden; home, wait orders.

Ensign J. L. Ribladder detached North Carolina; home, wait orders.

Med. Insp. O. D. Norton to duty Navy recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.

Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. Henry Smith detached Owensboro, Ky.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
 Carp. F. G. McKay orders of May 8, 1912, revoked.
 Paymaster Clerk F. L. Jones resignation accepted, to take effect May 6, 1912.
 Paymaster Clerk O. E. Sandgren resignation accepted, to take effect May 7, 1912, and reappointed paymaster's clerk, duty Celtic.

MAY 6.—Rear Admiral W. P. Potter placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 10, 1912.
 Ensign W. D. La Mont detached North Dakota; to Worden, P.A. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Intrepid.
 P.A. Surg. E. G. MacKenzie to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Pharm. M. D. Baker detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Naval Hospital, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

MAY 7.—Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempff to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Jackson detached Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, Giesboro Manor, D.C.; to Wyoming, Ordnance office, when commissioned.

Lieut. R. L. Berry to duty summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. F. G. Randall detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Maryland.

Mach. E. W. Abel detached Maryland; home, wait orders.

Mach. A. C. Byrne to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MAY 8.—Rear Admiral W. P. Potter to home.

Comdr. V. O. Chase member of Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Scott detached Massachusetts; to Summer Conference, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. J. D. Wainwright to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbee to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. L. E. Morgan to Asiatic Station.

Ensign R. M. Jaeger detached Panther; granted three months' leave.

Ensign C. E. Pugh detached Massachusetts; to Indiana.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. Littell appointed acting assistant surgeon from May 8, 1912.

Mach. L. F. Miller to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

MAY 9.—Ensign B. B. Taylor detached Iowa; home, wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. M. Hacker detached Iowa, and ships in reserve; continue duty Massachusetts.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 2.—Capt. E. B. Miller detached recruiting duty, Cincinnati, Ohio; to U.S.S. Saratoga as fleet marine officer, Asiatic Fleet.

First Lieut. J. A. Russell detached Marine Barracks, New York; to U.S.S. Kansas.

First Lieut. J. R. Henley detached U.S.S. Kansas; to receiving ship at Mare Island.

First Lieut. H. L. Parsons detached receiving ship at Mare Island; to U.S.S. Cincinnati.

First Lieut. H. M. Butler detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to recruiting duty, Baltimore.

First Lieut. John Dixon detached recruiting duty, Baltimore; to recruiting duty, Cincinnati.

First Lieut. C. S. McKeen detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound; to U.S.S. Albany.

Second Lieut. W. S. Harrison detached Marine Barracks, New York; to U.S.S. Delaware.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger detached U.S.S. Delaware; to recruiting duty, New York.

Second Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached recruiting duty, New York; to Marine Barracks, New York.

MAY 3.—Second Lieut. R. W. Voeth orders April 27 revoked.

MAY 6.—Capt. S. A. W. Paterson, retired, assigned active duty on recruiting service at New York.

MAY 7.—Second Lieut. J. L. Doxey one month's sick leave.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor sick leave revoked; detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.

MAY 8.—Capt. G. M. Kincaid detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to U.S.S. Idaho.

Capt. F. H. Delano detached U.S.S. Idaho to Summer Conference, Naval War College, Newport.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins detached U.S.S. Rhode Island; to Marine Barracks, Boston, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. F. L. Martin detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis; to U.S.S. Virginia.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached U.S.S. Virginia; to U.S.S. Rhode Island.

MAY 9.—First Lieut. W. M. Small detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Panama.

First Lieut. C. L. Gawne detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Panama.

Second Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Panama.

Second Lieut. A. J. White detached Washington Navy Yard; to Panama.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

APRIL 27.—Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger directed to proceed to Sault Ste. Marie for duty on the Mackinac.

APRIL 29.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. W. H. Doran granted thirty days' leave, commencing May 5, 1912.

APRIL 30.—Senior Capt. J. F. Wild ordered to Washington, D.C., on official business.

First Lieut. G. C. Alexander detached from duty as assistant inspector of labor and material and assigned to the Miami.

MAY 1.—Second Lieut. William Williams assigned to temporary duty at the Treasury Department.

MAY 2.—Capt. R. O. Crisp detached from duty as inspector of labor and materials and assigned to the command of the Unalga.

Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. French detached from duty as inspector of labor and materials and granted two months' leave of absence.

MAY 3.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The revenue cutter Onondaga arrived at the Washington Navy Yard May 7 to receive new armament, after which she will return to her station, Norfolk, Va.

Revenue cutters supplied with new armament as well as those still equipped with the old will participate in target practice. The duties of the revenue cutters will not admit of their being formed into a fleet, or ordered to any special point, for this practice and each vessel will enter into target practice at its regular station when opportunity affords.

From present indications the work of the Revenue Cutter Service, during the current year, will far exceed that of the past fiscal year in the number of persons rescued, derelicts and obstructions to navigation destroyed, vessels assisted and value of property saved.

Aside from the arduous duties performed, the Revenue Cutter Service is essentially an emergency service, as the more important parts of the work performed vary with the exigencies which arise from time to time. Its efficiency is therefore frequently tested by the preparedness in which its vessels and personnel are found when called upon for prompt action. This accounts for the great amount of property, in the way of disabled vessels, etc., recovered where, were it not for this strict attention to the duties assigned, a greater value destroyed.

The condition of the vessels is another matter which is carefully looked after. Although some of the vessels of the Service are not in the condition requisite for the most efficient work, recommendations have been made to Congress as to new vessels and repairs to old vessels.

Captain West, of the revenue cutter Yamacraw, reported May 8 by wireless that he was standing by and would try to get the British steamer Indore off French Reef, in Florida Straits, where she was hard and fast at time of report. The second class cutter Forward is also bound for the Indore's position on the reefs.

The personnel of the Service is constantly a matter of

study and the duty of recruiting the commissioned personnel is a most serious one, and is second in importance only to the duty of performing the work for which the Service is maintained, for the future efficiency of a military service depends most upon the quality and training of the young men selected to fill vacancies in the lowest grade.

On May 8 the Treasury Department wired the Mayor of New Orleans advising him that revenue cutters would be sent to that city to assist flood sufferers if desired, and, without waiting for reply, the revenue cutter Windom, at Galveston, Texas, was wired to proceed immediately to New Orleans and render all possible assistance to the flood victims.

Capt. John G. Berry, commanding the revenue cutter Seminole, stationed at Wilmington, N.C., reports under date of May 7 that at 8:30 May 5, while standing up the Cape Fear River, he assisted the tug Reliance, of Wilmington, which was ashore on the west side of the channel, by hauling her into deep water. The cause of the grounding was that the front light of Baldhead Range was extinguished and the night was dark and hazy.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Still. Mare Island Navy Yard.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. Revenue Cutter Service. South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Seattle, Wash.

THEFTIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 30, 1912.

On Friday afternoon, April 26, Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison and Miss Danforth were hostesses at a "pic-nic luncheon" in honor of Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr. The dining room was converted into a bower of green branches and wild flowers, among which were hung pet canary birds. The table was laid to represent a woodland scene. The centerpiece consisted of a large, flat mirror representing a miniature pond, around which was built a bank of grasses, rocks and ferns, relieved by an occasional tiny tree. Upon a bare branch of one of the miniature trees sat a solemn looking owl made of a small peanut. Near one end of the pond was built a little rail fence, through the fallen corner of which had evidently strayed a very realistic looking pig. In one corner of the fence stood a little white bunny, looking over toward another white bunny which was hiding behind a tiny moss-covered log quite near a sheltering pile of rocks. Across a little cove in the pond stretched a miniature log, making a rustic foot-bridge and on the bank of the cove stood a little cow apparently just ready to slake her thirst in the cool water. A white swan and a duck were swimming near the center of the pond, while the "bon voyage" was moored to the shore, all ready to sail for Honolulu. Radiating from this centerpiece were ferns which entirely covered the table, making the only tablecloth used. Paper doilies, paper napkins, paper cups and paper plates finished the "pic-nic" service. The place-cards were tiny split baskets containing candy made to simulate gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries.

The first course consisted of grape fruit cut to represent baskets. These were surrounded with dandelions. The second course consisted of dainty sandwiches and chicken, each wrapped in tissue paper; French peas and Saratoga potatoes, all served cold, with radishes cut like tiny roses. These plates were decorated with crab apple blossoms. With this course was served grape juice in paper cups. The salad course consisted of cheese straws built up to represent three sides of a rail fence through which appeared to be growing yellow buttercups. By the side of this fence crouched cunning little pink rabbits made of an old-fashioned flower called "bleeding heart." Inside this enclosure was a delicious fruit salad on a lettuce leaf. The dulci course was small cakes and maple mause served with a decoration of English daisies. During this course much laughter resulted from the introduction of old trees under new names. Cracked nuts, to be leisurely picked out of the hulls, made the final course. Each finger bowl simulated a tiny lake with pebbly bottom, and on the surface floated a bit of moss and a little duck.

The guests present were Mesdames Marion P. Maus, John R. Thomas, jr., McCleave, Jere Clayton, Charles Tayman, Joseph Frazier, H. M. Fales and Miss Combs, of Kansas City.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 3, 1912.

Mrs. Marion P. Maus gave a large bridge tea Tuesday for the post ladies in honor of the ladies of the 1st Infantry who, with their husbands, leave May 9 for Honolulu. Mrs. Offley poured and Mrs. Charles F. Tayman served the salad. Mrs. Warfield and Miss Combs won the prizes. Lieutenant Campbell and family leave on Tuesday for San Francisco. Lieutenant Campbell will enter the General Hospital there for treatment. Miss Katherine Taylor, who left on Wednesday for her home in Washington, D.C., was much entertained by her many friends, both here and in Portland. Among the farewell affairs for Miss Taylor were a luncheon by the Misses Clarke on Monday, a Sunday night supper by Mrs. McCleave, a motoring party by Lieutenants Whitley and McCleave and a tea at the Portland Hotel by Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. Clayton gave a thimble party Saturday morning to Mesdames Walter K. Lloyd, John R. Thomas, Fred Foster and the Misses Clarke; delicious refreshments were served at eleven o'clock. Captain Corey has returned, after a month spent in Orlando, Fla. Mrs. Clarke was a Thursday luncheon hostess for Miss Loughborough, the Misses Clarke, Mrs. Tayman, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Clayton and Miss Combs.

The Commercial Club of Portland gave a dinner to all the officers of the post on Thursday. Perhaps one of the largest and most elaborate services ever given in an Army post is being planned by Chaplain W. K. Lloyd as a farewell to the 1st Infantry. There will be a vested choir of thirty voices; also the post male quartette. Col. George K. McGunagle will read the lesson, and an orchestra of eight pieces will assist with the music.

The farewell formal hop given as a farewell to the Infantry was most successful. About fifty people came over from Portland and all of the officers and ladies were present. A

hot supper was served at twelve, the 2d Field Artillery band furnishing most excellent music.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 6, 1912.

The roller skating party in the gymnasium was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Frank, Miss Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Place and their guest, Miss Bribach, of St. Louis, Mrs. McAllister, Captains Houle, Hanson and Pillsbury, Lieutenant Starkey, Childs Howard, and Dorothy and Theodore Straub. The music was furnished by the depot band. After the skating Mrs. McAllister entertained Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Frank and Captain Hanson at supper. Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Wood, Captain Pillsbury and Lieutenant Starkey were guests at a balloon party given by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson after the skating.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olney Place had as dinner guests on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Bribach and Captain Houle. Mrs. Rakke was hostess at a dainty May luncheon on Wednesday. Spring blossoms and a Maypole in the center of the table served to symbolize the occasion. The place-cards bore the maiden names of the guests and caused a great deal of amusement. The guests were Mesdames Wood, Brechemin, Straub, Howard, Errington, Frank and McAllister. A pretty luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. Strong complimentary to Miss Wood and for Mesdames Wood, Wilson, Peek, Taylor, Euk, Holmes, Miller, Place, and Miss Wood.

Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kress of St. Louis, entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Murphy, of St. Louis, Miss Anne Kress, Captain Hanson, and Lieutenant Starkey. Miss Murphy is a sister of Lieut. Theodore Murphy, C.A.C. Mrs. Frank, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Errington during the past month, departed on Thursday for Chicago. The Bridge Club met on Friday with Mrs. Holmes. In attendance were Mesdames Peek, Cole, Errington, and Miss Wood. Mrs. Holmes won the prize, Mr. Albert B. Kaufman, of Webster Groves, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Taylor, and Lieutenant Taylor on Sunday.

Mrs. Lang and her mother, Mrs. Worman, spent Friday as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. Major Lang and Mr. Worman came out later. Captain Hanson departed on Saturday for New York on a six days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Peek were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at tea Sunday. Lieutenant Taylor leaves to-night for his home in Alabama, called by the illness of his mother. Mr. H. U. Strong was the guest of his brother, Dr. Strong, and Mrs. Strong until Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Strong and Miss A. T. Strong, parents and sister of Dr. Strong, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Strong. Their home is in Villanova, near Philadelphia.

The 51st Troop of Boy Scouts was maneuvering on the reservation at Jefferson Barracks Saturday.

The Hospital Corps baseball team defeated the 15th Recruit Company in the first game of the season on the Jefferson Barracks diamond Wednesday by 7 to 6. The pitching of Private Collins, 15th Recruit Company, and the batting of Private Eckert, Hospital Corps, were features. On Friday the 15th Company defeated the 18th Company 8 to 5. The 16th Company lost to the Hospital Corps in to-day's game 3 to 1.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 8, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whitely left for their new station at Front Royal last week. Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes are living in the quarters recently vacated by Captain Whitely. Miss Baird and Lieut. H. W. Baird, 5th Cav., are visiting their brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Rhodes. Mrs. F. O. Johnson and her sister, Miss Howard, returned the end of last week from a ten days' visit to Annapolis, Md. Miss Grace Maury, of New York, and Mr. Keleher, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mrs. Dean and her son, Capt. Warren Dean, who entertained at an informal dance in their honor Saturday evening.

Last week several caps and ribbons were won by the officers of this post at the National Capital Horse Show in Washington. Among the winners were Lieut. Col. F. S. Foltz, Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. J. W. Downer and A. D. Surles.

Mr. and Mrs. Foltz, of Pennsylvania, are guests of their brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Foltz.

About twenty militia officers are camped near here and are being instructed by Capt. L. C. Andrews and Lieut. E. R. W. MacCabe.

Miss Ambler, who spent several weeks with Mrs. S. M. Rumbough, has returned to New York. After visiting there she will return to her home in England.

Lieut. Col. H. J. Slocum is inspecting the post. The whole garrison, battalion of the 3d Field Artillery and squadron of the 15th Cavalry will go into camp with the inspector May 19 for five days. The outdoor concerts have begun and will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the band stand at four o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt entertained informally last night at several tables of bridge. Capt. H. D. Berkeley has reported here for duty with the 15th Cavalry. Dr. F. N. Chilton is on temporary duty at the Walter Reed Hospital.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 7, 1912.

The new district commander, Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, arrived on Thursday and assumed command of the district and post. Immediately after the ceremony of escort of the color, the band played a few selections to welcome the new commanding officer. Col. and Mrs. Barrette expect that in the near future Miss Biddle, together with the elder daughters, who are in school in Brooklyn, will join them here.

Lieut. T. A. Terry, who has been district quartermaster for some time leaves this summer for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where he will be on recruiting duty. Mrs. Terry is making a visit at her old home in the South.

The marriage of Lieut. J. E. Sloan, of Fort McHenry, to Miss Helen W. Moore, of Washington, took place at Monrovia. Lieutenant Sloan is a graduate of the Naval Academy and a quartermaster at Fort McHenry. Lieut. George Hubert Newton, jr., visited Washington recently. Lieut. Charles D. Riley spent Saturday afternoon at his home in Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Chaplain and Mrs. Headley. Captain Mitchell attended the memorial services, held at Washington last Sunday in honor of Major Butt, as a delegate of the Masonic order. Lieutenant Torney visited his parents in Washington on Sunday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 4, 1912.

Major and Mrs. John L. Hartman leave next week for their new station at Philadelphia, Pa., where Major Hartman has been appointed in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot. The May Day dance, given by the El Paso Social Club at the old town of Yaleta, Texas, on the evening of May 1, was attended by a number of the post ladies and officers of both post and camp. Mrs. John K. Miller will join her husband, Captain Miller, 18th Inf., this coming week and reside at the Country Club, not far from the camp.

The ladies of the garrison were "at home" to visitors from the city on Thursday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. William F. Clark entertained the Post Bridge Club this week and served a delicious supper. Prizes were won by Mrs. R. M. Cheney and Lieut. O. R. Cole. Enjoying the affair were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Col. D. A. Frederick, Major and Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Major and Mrs. C. N. Barney, Major and Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Van Leer, Capt. J. K. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Gardenhire, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Mrs. Grevin, Miss Hudson, Lieut. A. M. Milton, Lieut. O. E. Cole.

Short practice hikes are being taken every day or two by all of the commands here.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 8, 1912.

The baseball games and the officers' hop on Friday evening were the principal diversions of the week. On Saturday the second team played a game of baseball with Peekskill, while the regular team rolled up a score against Lehigh. Peekskill won, 10 to 7. The men on the Army's second team were Cadets Roberts, Menoher, Prichard, Mitchell, Jones, A. M., Carr, Worsham, Strong and Hobbs.

Col. and Mrs. Febigier received at the hop on Friday evening; there were many dinner parties that evening and as a result the hop was largely attended. Among those who entertained at dinner before the hop were Captain Long and his sister, Mrs. Stillinger, whose guests were Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Barry and Lieutenant Bryden. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah. A large supper party was given on Friday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara for their house guest, Miss Gunckel. Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Lieutenant Huntley. Another Friday dinner was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. McKell for Miss McGinnis, sister of Mrs. McKell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Lieutenant McLachlan.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Jewett's guests at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Febigier's dinner guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lang, Miss Heroy, Miss Febigier, Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Winfree. Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges also entertained at dinner that evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones. Mrs. Julian Burroughs, daughter-in-law of John Burroughs, the naturalist, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey for the week-end.

Miss Kathleen Baillie, of the Lakewood School, came up for the week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer. Miss Elizabeth Heroy, of New York, has been visiting Miss Julia Febigier, who has returned home after several weeks' visiting in Bryn Mawr and Washington. Mrs. John Adams, wife of Professor Adams, of Yale, was from Thursday until Monday the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Adams brought with her her two little daughters, Harriet and Katherine. On Friday Mrs. Morey entertained at luncheon for her house guest, Miss Coleman, and for Mrs. Adams. Other guests were Mesdames Holt, Robinson, Newell, Spaulding and Morrow. Mrs. Bethel gave a luncheon at the club on Saturday, with Mrs. Adams as guest of honor, and for Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett.

Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained at dinner on Saturday evening for Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, and several cadets. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests for the week-end was Major George T. Patterson. Mrs. Maybach arrived on Monday to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bethel for a few days. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis motored up from New York on Sunday and spent the day as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cochen.

The Reading Club met for its last regular meeting of the season on Thursday. Mrs. Pritchett was hostess and read an interesting paper on "Theosophy and Christian Science." A general outline was given of these beliefs. Current events were read by Mrs. Riggs. Mrs. Gordon entertained the Friday Card Club. Both the Monday Club and the South End Club suspended their regular meetings on account of large parties given on the same afternoons. Capt. and Mrs. Alley entertained the Tuesday Auction Club, and Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett were prize-winners. Col. and Mrs. Bethel were hosts of the Tuesday Evening Club, and Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained the Wednesday Club.

Mrs. Darrah gave a large and pretty tea for her sister, Mrs. Joseph Powell Tracy, on Monday at the club. Those who poured were Mesdames Febigier, Gordon, Robinson and Danwoody. The following ladies assisted in serving: Mesdames Bethel, Stuart, Sladen, Jewett and Morey. Major and Mrs. Tracy, from Fort Adams, expect to spend about a week as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Darrah. Miss Annabelle Hilgartner, of Austin, Texas, arrived Thursday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Morey. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained at dinner on Monday for Mrs. Baer's mother, Mrs. Lee. Other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Batory, Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg and Colonel Echols. Miss Katherine Tillman is visiting Miss Jane Bigelow at Highland Falls.

Mrs. Gordon Heiner and her three children came up from Governors Island on Saturday and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon and the baseball game afterward. Mr. Samuel Strang sang Tosti's "Hear to My Prayers" at the Sunday morning service at the Cadet Chapel. Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs., delivered an illustrated lecture on Tuesday evening on "The Raising of the Battleship Maine." Officers and ladies of the post were invited.

Major William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept., has reported and has been assigned to duty as professor of ordnance and science of gunnery.

The summer encampment of the Battalion of Cadets will be called "Camp Hasbrouck" in honor of the late Brig. Gen. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, U.S.A., who was graduated in the class of 1861, and was at one time commandant of cadets at the Military Academy. He was made a brigadier on Dec. 1, 1902, and died Dec. 17, 1910.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 9, 1912.

There are reports current in Annapolis that the program to send the midshipmen of the three classes, First, Second and Third, on separate ships of the Atlantic Squadron will be changed, and that the whole corps will go on a practice cruise in several vessels as one squadron.

The graduation exercises of the class of 1912, School of Marine Engineering, take place in the Naval Academy Auditorium at 4 p.m. Friday, May 10. The members of the graduating class are: Lieuts. F. W. Sterling, G. J. Meyers, Gerald Howze, Albert Norris, G. E. Davis, F. W. Milner and V. V. Woodward, U.S.N.

The following candidates have passed all mental and physical examinations and are now free until June, when they will be sworn in as midshipmen: Luther B. Ballou, Kas.; Francis W. Benson, S.C.; R. S. Berkey, Ind.; W. L. Bullock, Texas; B. B. Claghorn, Wash.; J. E. Dailey, Ind.; J. K. Davis, Pa.; W. G. Hawthorne, Ill.; R. S. Hitchcock, Mass.; J. H. Keefe, Maine; A. D. Mayer, Minn.; A. C. Miles, Colo.; A. J. Moore, Kas.; A. T. Pamperin, Wis.; J. D. Price, Ark.; E. M. Smith, Ore.; T. A. Solberg, Idaho; James N. Steele, Colo.; R. E. Webb, La.

Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan, wife of Rear Admiral Logan, U.S.N., is visiting Commo. and Mrs. Theodor Porter, U.S.N. Mrs. Logan is the sister of Porter's. Commo. W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., made an address on Friday night before the Men's Club of Emanuel Church, near Bel Air, Md. "An Evening at the Cabaret" was given on Saturday in the gymnasium of St. John's by and for the benefit of the Civic League, of Annapolis. The ladies of the naval contingent here were very largely represented. Mrs. Paul Capron, wife of Professor Capron, left here Monday for the summer home of her parents in Massachusetts. Lieut. J. T. Bowers, U.S.N., the mother of Mrs. Bowers.

Mrs. Alfred Craven, of Yonkers, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. S. J. Brown, 5 Sampson Row, Naval Academy. Mrs. W. R. Parker has just returned from New York, where she had joined her husband, who is pay clerk on the U.S.S. North Dakota. Miss Nettie Patterson, daughter of Hon. G. Brown Patterson, of Key West, Fla., is the guest of Commo. and Mrs. Beecher. Mrs. Crosley, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. T. O. Walton, of this city. Rowing under almost perfect conditions the midshipmen clearly demonstrated their superiority on the water over Pennsylvania Saturday afternoon. The first crew of the Academy won from the Penn. 'Varsity by close to six lengths in a two-mile race, while the Fourth Class crew, which had not been considered as strong as usual, won from the Quaker Freshmen by a length in a mile and a half. In the first race Pennsylv-

vania was clearly a beaten crew after the first mile, but the visiting Freshmen put up a spirited contest and hung to the Plebe eight over the whole distance.

The races were rowed on the outer course, which is formed by Annapolis Harbor at the mouth of the Severn, with space enough for twenty-eights at proper intervals. Weather conditions were excellent, with tide and a slight wind favoring the oarsmen, the temperature bracing and the water smooth. Torpedoboats, launches and small craft of various kinds made up an aquatic scene of great interest.

The Pennsylvania 'Varsity's slight advantage at the start was overcome by the midshipmen in the first 100 yards, and for the first half mile the visitors had to work hard to keep on even terms. Both crews started at thirty-eight strokes to the minute, but the Navy soon dropped to thirty-four, rowing with great power and clean blade work; Penn. frequently rowed at thirty-six. At three-quarters of a mile clear water began to show. A mile from the start it was clear that Pennsylvania was outrowed and beaten, though they held on doggedly. In the last quarter the midshipmen hit the stroke up to thirty-eight, and the Pennsylvanians were not able to respond. The distance widened and the Navy crew made up three lengths at least in the final burst.

The Navy first crew covered the distance in 10 min. 22 sec., and the Pennsylvania 'Varsity in 10 min. 39 sec. The Naval Academy Fourth Class crew finished in 7 min. 47 sec.; the Pennsylvania Freshmen in 7 min. 50-25 sec. The crews were:

U. of Penn. 'Varsity—Bow, Walton, 161; 2, Housel, 170; 3, Bloom, 158; 4, De Long, 167; 5, Baines, 172; 6, E. H. Shoemaker, 171; 7, Ale, 165; stroke, Madeira, 159; coxswain, Williams, 115. Average, 165.8 lbs.

Naval Academy First Crew—Bow, Wicks, 162; 2, Redman, 178; 3, Ingram, 170; 4, Ford, 180; 5, Vaughn, 181; 6, Leighton, 180; 7, Palmer, 182; stroke, Greenman, 157; coxswain, Pickering, 120. Average, 174 lbs.

U. of Penn. Freshmen—Bow, Brown, 155; 2, Merrill, 162; 3, Conover, 168; 4, Blatz, 166; 5, Butler, 170; 6, Ross, 163; 7, Littleton, 160; stroke, H. Shoemaker, 162; coxswain, Peterson, 113. Average, 163.4 lbs.

Naval Academy Fourth Class—Bow, McCrea, 165; 2, Graf, 160; 3, Sein, 170; 4, Tigan, 164; 5, Rhea, 170; 6, Howard, 165; 7, Culbert, 165; stroke, Overesch, 170; coxswain, Farrar, 130. Average, 166.6 lbs.

By a score of 1017 points to 974 the U.S. Marine team won from the midshipmen Saturday in the opening rifle match of the local season. The visiting team had several of the members of the Marine team that won the national championship last year. The match was 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. At the 200-yard range "surprise fire" was used for the first time in a match here. The shooter stands with his rifle locked and at trail and the target is raised without notice and remains in sight for three seconds. This was the only distance at which the midshipmen excelled. At 600 and 1,000 yards the shooting was at slow fire. Sergeant Jackson was high gun, with 138, and Midshipman Saunders lead the local team with 125.

Marines—Sergeant Jackson, 138; Sergeant Clyde, 132; Sergeant Czegka, 123; Sergeant Hartley, 117; Private Barnes, 133; Private Henshaw, 128; Sergeant Lund, 114; Sergeant Joyce, 132. Total, 1017.

Midshipmen—Saunders, 125; Ruddack, 121; Kerr, 130; Kates, 128; Culin, 114; Helmick, 110; Want, 123; Ruble, 123. Total, 974.

Highest possible individual score, 150 points. The team's totals at the three ranges were: Marines, 200 yards, 517; 600 yards, 342; 1,000 yards, 353; total, 1,017. Midshipmen, 200 yards, 325; 600 yards, 323; 1,000 yards, 326; total, 974.

In the best contested game of lacrosse seen here this season the midshipmen defeated the Crescent Athletic Club by 6 to 4 on Saturday, securing the two winning points in the last five minutes of play. The game was contested with great spirit, but the playing was not unduly rough. The visitors showed some fast work at the opening of the second period and secured two goals, tying the score. Five minutes before the end of the game McKee shot safely into goal, and Davis clinched the game by a final shot a minute before the call of time. The Navy players were: Lamountain, Cunneen, Gilchrist, Little, Wiley, Hamilton, Wiltzie, McDonnell, Sanborn, Gray, McKee, Davis.

The Naval Academy racket men won a substantial victory at tennis over Lehigh Saturday, taking three of the four strings in singles, and both doubles. The summary: Singles—Parnelle, Naval Academy, defeated Cooper, Lehigh, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0; Fulton, N.A., defeated Turnbull, L., 6-4, 6-4; Shepherd, L., defeated Sperry, N.A., 12-10, 6-1; Popham, N.A., defeated Griffin, L., 3-6, 6-3, 9-7. Doubles—Popham and Godfrey, N.A., defeated Griffin and Shepherd, 6-4, 6-2; Parnelle and Fulton, N.A., defeated Cooper and Turner, L., 6-4, 6-4.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 1, 1912.

This morning the Annapolis was placed in full commission, with Lieut. C. E. Smith in temporary command, and a crew of sixty or seventy. It is believed that officers and crew of the Yorktown will be transferred to the Annapolis upon the arrival of the Yorktown at this yard. The Yorktown is now en route up the coast from Ecuador.

At a dinner given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, the guests included Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Surg. and Mrs. Holton S. Curl, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz, here from the Boston Navy Yard, is the guest of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren pending the arrival of his family. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester gave a dinner last week for Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon.

The birthday of little Jane Brown, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, of the Independence, was observed aboard that vessel last week. Smilax and pink roses, woven into ropes, were held over the table, where refreshments were served by little rabbits, and tiny rabbits were in evidence for the favors. Present: Stella and James Lovering, Vivian, Helen and William Standley, Mary Gorgas, Jennie O'Brien, Marguerite Schwable, Tazewell Waller, Jack and Ted Griffin, Crutline Lincoln and Elizabeth Herreshoff. Mrs. Claytor and Miss Anne Claytor, winter guests of Mrs. Claytor's daughter, Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, have left for their home in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Thurman H. Bane are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Bryant in San Francisco, coming here from St. Helena, where they visited Mrs. Bane's mother, Mrs. Bessie Dickman. In honor of Mrs. Holton C. Curl, a recent arrival, Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering entertained at an elaborate tea on April 23 and was assisted by Mesdames Frances B. Gatewood, Jay M. Salladay and Henry F. Odell. Receiving with Mrs. Lovering and Mrs. Curl were Mesdames Allen B. Reed, Guy W. Brown, Alexander Van Keuren, C. W. O. Bunker, Samuel Gordon and Miss Winfield. Others present were Mesdames Thomas D. Griffin, Emily Cutts, T. J. J. See, Irwin, Irwin H. Landis, Oscar W. Koester, Wing, William H. Standley, Joseph Fyffe, George A. McKay, Joseph McKay, McCorkindale, Carl Gamburg-Andersen, Frank J. Schwable, Turner, A. A. McAllister.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray gave a pretty luncheon and bridge party for Mesdames George A. McKay, Joseph McKay, McCorkindale, Frances B. Gatewood, Irwin, T. J. J. See, Alfred A. Pratt, Oscar W. Koester, Guy W. Brown, Littleton W. T. Waller and William H. Standley. Mrs. Henry T. Mayo is regaining her strength and is able to be out after her long illness. On Monday last Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood lunched informally with Mrs. Mayo.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood spent the week-end on a fishing trip. Mrs. Emily Cutts was in San Francisco last week, to attend the wedding of her nephew, Dan Turner. Mrs. Levi C. Bertolette, of San Francisco, came up to Vallejo last week as the guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Owens and was accompanied by her sister, Miss Miegs. Mr. and Mrs. Garth, who have spent the last year with Mrs. Garth's niece, Mrs. Earl Smith, and Lieutenant Smith, leave May 6 for their home in New York. Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained at bridge and hearts on Saturday afternoon. Several officers dropped in,

including Captain Owens, Capt. William Redies, Lieut. Earl Long, Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and Ensign Edmund D. Almy. Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Mrs. Joseph Fyffe and Miss Katherine Miegs, of San Francisco, won the prizes at bridge tables, other players including Mesdames Wing, Holton C. Curl, Emily Cutts, Irwin H. Landis, Edmund D. Almy and Elizabeth Herreshoff.

Ensign and Mrs. Edmund D. Almy are receiving a warm welcome. They are at the Hotel St. Vincent, but plan to take an apartment at the Collins during the time the Paul Jones is under repair at this yard. Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt entertained at cards last week for Mrs. Irwin H. Landis. Lieutenant Commander Landis has been under treatment at the yard hospital since January when he was ordered to the hospital from the U.S.S. Colorado. He has now been granted a three months' sick leave, and, accompanied by Mrs. Landis, left yesterday for San Diego. Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt left today for Yerba Buena to spend a few days as the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Howard E. Ames. Miss Lucy Matthews is here from her Eastern home as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Reed B. Fawell. Mrs. Alfred L. Ede is entertaining her mother, Mrs. McMillan from Nevada.

Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., suffering from appendicitis, was removed to the hospital last week and is now doing well. Lieut. William A. McNeil, under treatment for several months, has resumed his duties at the barracks. Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin entertained at cards on Saturday evening. Mrs. Stacy Potts, visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, at Port Townsend, returning to her home in this city at an early date, will be the guest of friends at Bremerton en route. Ensign George Joerns, of the Iris, is here for treatment at the hospital. Mrs. Joseph McKay and Mrs. McCorkindale, guests of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Joseph A. McKay, have left for their homes in Holyoke, Mass. Surg. and Mrs. Curl are entertaining the Surgeon's mother, from San Francisco, for a few weeks. Mrs. Francis O. Branch is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. Paymaster Cecil S. Baker and Mrs. Baker arrived from the East yesterday, the Paymaster to relieve Asst. Paymr. Harry E. Collins as accounting officer.

Authority has been received at Mare Island for the installation of two hand driven elevating gear on the six-inch guns of the California, Maryland and South Dakota upon their return to this station. Similar improvements were made to the guns of the Denver and Cleveland. It is expected that the Maryland will come to Mare Island May 14, unless the unsettled conditions in Mexico render her stay in that vicinity necessary. Four 150-foot masts are being assembled for the stations at Cordova and Pribiloff, where they will be installed by the yard equipment force during the expedition to Alaska this summer. The Nero is being overhauled in order to provide quarters for the men who are to be taken North in charge of Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, radio officer here. The Nero will sail for Alaska on May 15.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 4, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Bond have returned from a delightful visit in Los Angeles. Before leaving for the East General Brush was a patient at the General Hospital, Mrs. Brush being the guest meanwhile of Col. and Mrs. Sage. Captain Threlkeld and family are spending a month in Pasadena before going to Kentucky for the remainder of Captain Threlkeld's sick leave. Dr. and Mrs. Treuboltz were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron during Dr. Treuboltz's examination for promotion, held at the General Hospital. The children of Lieutenant McGill and Lieutenant Kunzig have the measles. Mrs. Paul C. Potter is at the General Hospital, where she was successfully operated on for appendicitis. Mrs. Wisser is home from Washington and a short visit to her parents, Col. and Mrs. Hollister, in Santa Barbara, where Colonel Wisser joined her for a few days.

Troops B, C and D, 1st Cav., have gone to the parks for the summer. Captain Powell, M.C., accompanied those going to Yosemite Park. The 1st Battalion, 30th Inf., is now at the rifle range at Fort Barry. The 2d Battalion completed their practice and returned to this post April 23. The Coast Artillery troops who, for the past month, have been receiving Infantry instruction, were taken out Tuesday, April 23, for a three days' practice march and maneuver under command of Major W. C. Davis. They crossed the bay to the northern peninsula, where, after encampment near Mount Tamalpais, they returned to the posts making en route an attack on Forts Barry and Baker. Colonels Wisser and Barth, Majors Hampton and Johnson went to Monterey in Major Hampton's motor car April 22, returning the next day, the trip being made in connection with the land defense of San Francisco.

On Thursday, April 18, Mrs. Finley entertained delightfully at bridge for Mesdames McClure, Frick, Davis, Hampton, Frederick Von Schrader, Whitman, Powell, Brooke, McCaskey, Crimmins, Cranston, Carleton, Knight, Johnson, Grimes and King. Mrs. Cranston won a three-piece tea set of Kedzie ware, and Mrs. Carleton a bamboo basket.

A pretty bridge party was given on Friday, April 19, by Mrs. Hines. Mrs. Knowlton won a silver meat fork, and Mrs. Frick a bamboo basket. Others present were Mesdames O'Neil Grant, Davis, Panner, Welsh, Howell, Wyke, Clarke, Connolly, Von Schrader, Johnson, and Misses Trout, Gibbons and Fulton. On Tuesday evening, April 16, the officers and ladies of the 1st Cavalry, stationed here, gave in the banquet room at "Tait's," a beautiful dinner for twenty-five in honor of Col. and Mrs. Finley. The committee consisted of Captain Whitman, Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Pegram.

Col. and Mrs. Gandy, en route from the Philippines to Washington, where Colonel Gandy will be assistant to the Surgeon General, were guests of Colonel Glennon and were extensively entertained while here. Miss Lila Gandy visited Major and Mrs. Roger Brooke, who gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gandy. Miss Gandy and Colonel Glennon April 14, Monday Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Brooke and Miss Gandy were Colonel Glennon's guests at dinner. April 16 Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Major and Mrs. Brooke, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Gandy and Colonel Glennon dined with Col. and Mrs. Frick. Dr. and Mrs. Chambers on Wednesday gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Miss Gandy and Colonel Glennon. Major and Mrs. Thornburgh gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Gandy. Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, of 2225 Pacific avenue, gave a bridge tea April 22, at which Mrs. Finley was guest of honor.

The Five Hundred Club was entertained April 23 by Mrs. William Brooke. The prizes, Chinese embroidered table covers, were won by Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Powell. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Powell. On April 23, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. McCaskey were guests at an auction bridge party given in Berkeley by Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major Edward M. Lewis, on duty at the University of California. Mrs. McCaskey won one of the prizes, a bamboo basket. On April 24 Col. and Mrs. Frick and Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richardson at Fort Miley. Col. and Mrs. Finley entertained at dinner April 25 for Col. and Mrs. McClure, Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader and Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins.

The General Hospital Bridge Club met with Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader last Thursday evening. Mrs. Richardson winning a picture, Captain Morse a silver handled whisk broom, and Colonel Frick the guest prize, a picture. Mrs. Davis gave a dinner that evening for Mesdames Knowlton, Powell and Knight. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Rees gave a delightful dance April 19 for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Rees, their guests being the Misses Van Vliet, Gray, Harrison, Frier and Bevans and Captain Furnival, Dr. Johnson and Lieutenants Clarke, Ord, Lee, Tilton, Cooke and Mr. Van Vliet.

Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader will accompany the 30th Infantry to Alaska, June 1. Mrs. Orrin Wolfe gave a tea May 2, at which Mrs. Finley was one of the guests. Mrs. McCaskey gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. Craig and Lieutenant Pegram. Major J. C. Johnson gave a "smoker" at the club Thursday evening to celebrate his recent promotion.

Mrs. George F. Connolly was hostess at a beautiful bridge tea Friday for Mesdames Von Schrader, Frick, O'Neil, Hamp-

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ton, Knowlton, Danner, Brooke, Waldron, Johnson, Welsh, Grimes, P. A. Murphy, Knight, Wyke, Goodrich, Chambers, Cade, Misses Gibbons, Fulton and Moore. The prize-winners were Mrs. Wisser, who won a silver-mounted olive dish, Miss Troup, a silver picture frame, Mrs. Powell, a cologne bottle, and Mrs. Hines, a vase. Miss Dorothy Rees is visiting Miss Gladys Bowen, daughter of Colonel Bowen, at Monterey.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1912.

The gay season at Monroe is about over. Most of the visitors in the post have departed, the hotels have few guests, and the quiet summer routine is on. Miss Marion Townsley, guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, left for West Point on Tuesday. Miss Sibley, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, left Sunday for her home in St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Beard and Mr. Reed Beard, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mix. Last Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Thomas A. Clark entertained at bridge for Mesdames Turtle, Masteller, Winslow, Sunderland, John E. Munroe, Collins, Carpenter, Chamberlaine, Morse, Pence, Brinton, Coward. Joining for refreshments were Mesdames Bunker, Pope, Arthur, Steger, Barnes. Mrs. Masteller poured tea. Wednesday morning Commander Fremont gave a luncheon on board the torpedo boat Terry for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, Lieutenants Nichols and Staton, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller gave a supper for Misses Masteller, Townsley, Ann Brown Kimberly, Abbott, Erskine, Lola Berry and Lieutenants Booth, Davis, Jowett, Montgomery, Sullivan, Murphy. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams entertained at dinner for their sister, Miss Weyant, and for Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Chaplain and Mrs. Scott, Captain McKenney. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes had a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Dr. and Mrs. Whaley, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Coe and Mr. Preston. Another dinner on Friday was given by Capt. and Mrs. Perry for Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Captain McKenney. Saturday Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams had a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. Stevens, of Richmond, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, of Kansas. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Williams Cole gave a bridge party for Mesdames Turtle, Chamberlaine, Coe, Collins, Bradley, Pateron, Pence, Barnes, Baker, Totten, Steger, Murray, Hero, Corbin, Perry, Masteller. Prizes, dainty boudoir caps, were won by Mesdames Hero, Totten and Murray. Wednesday Mrs. R. H. Williams gave a small tea for Mesdames Coward, McBride, Conklin, Whitham, Reynolds, Stuart, Weyant and Miss Connelly, when Mrs. Hopkins poured tea.

Wednesday was the opening day of the baseball league. All the companies in uniform paraded around the grounds, headed by the band, and next by little Marie Williams and Freddie Williams dressed in the company colors as mascots. Colonel Strong pitched the first ball. Almost the entire garrison turned out.

Lieut. and Mrs. Murray gave a club supper Saturday for Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Armstrong. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes had a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Cole. Captain Peed had a club supper for Mr. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Bristow. Still another was given by Lieutenant Blackmore for Miss Connelly, Miss Hughes, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Booth and Stanley. Mr. Chester Williams, of Jersey City, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams. Friday after the post hop Captain McKenney gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Winslow entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. Monday afternoon Mrs. Owen C. Collins was hostess at a beautiful bridge party given in the palm garden of the Chamberlain Hotel for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Howell, Barnes, Bradley, Sunderland, Winslow, Masteller, Turtle, Baker, John Munroe, Gray, Rhoades, Hanna, Brinton, Arthur, Carpenter, Totten, Murray, Herring, Hicks, Clark, Geere, Gearhart, Pence, Coward, Morse. The prizes, Irish lace collars, were won by Mesdames Turtle, Totten, Gearhart, Carpenter, Clark, Howell and Geere. Coming in to tea were Mesdames Pope, Corbin, Bunker, Ireland, Ketcham and Misses Kimberly, Townsley, Stevens, Erskine, Abbott, Masteller, Bass.

Saturday morning Capt. and Mrs. McBride gave a beach picnic in honor of their daughter Lou's birthday. Their guests were Misses Jacklin and Elinor Hero, Helen Kimberly, Clotilde Woods, Maria Blackstone, Elizabeth Winslow, Clara Cummins and Masters Arthur Pence, John Hamilton, Ransom McBride and Hugh Cummins. Mrs. Williams Scott is confined to her bed with an attack of grippe. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly was taken very ill Saturday night with an attack of acute appendicitis. She has passed all danger of an operation and is convalescing rapidly.

FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 4, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepard. Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained Tuesday afternoon at auction bridge in honor of Mrs. R. H. Oakley, of Berlin, Germany, house guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes left Tuesday for Rochester, Minn. Dental Surg. George L. Mason returned Thursday from Fort Riley.

Mrs. S. M. Loud entertained Friday at tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Francis F. Longley, of Canada. Mrs. John M. Willis entertained Thursday for the Afternoon Bridge Club at its last meeting until September. Mrs. Frank Brooks, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, returned Monday to her home. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Saturday for the Evening Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Griffith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter are entertaining this evening (Sunday) at a Holland Dutch supper. The centerpiece for the dining table is a miniature windmill, the place-cards are tiny wooden shoes and the favors are gifts brought by Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter from Holland. There are fourteen guests and all wear the Holland Volendam costume. The supper is in honor of Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. The guests include Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley I. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Miss Field, Miss Bankhead, Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, Lieut. Alex M. Hall, also Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Struck, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Mack Baxter, of Chicago.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall on Monday gave an auction bridge for Mrs. R. H. Oakley. Lieut. Alex M. Hall on Wednesday gave a dinner at the Minneapolis Club, followed by a theater party for Miss Bankhead, of Paris, Texas. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds. Mrs. Moor N. Falls entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan. Mrs. Englebert G. Orensheim on Monday afternoon gave an Orpheum party for six guests. Lieut.

Edwin M. Watson arrived Friday from Fort Omaha, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Saturday at a prettily appointed bridge luncheon for Mrs. R. H. Oakley, of Berlin, Germany. The guests were Mesdames Thomas W. Griffith, George H. Penrose, James R. Lindsay, Allan M. Smith, Fielder M. M. Beall, Moor N. Falls, Lorenzo D. Gasser and Benjamin McClellan. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer on Tuesday gave an informal dinner for Miss Bankhead, of Paris, Texas, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe entertained Wednesday at bridge tea for Mrs. R. H. Oakley. Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser on Friday gave a bridge dinner for Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind. The 28th Infantry band played during the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Gasser were assisted in receiving by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allan M. Smith and Miss Bankhead. There were thirty-five guests; dinner was served at small tables, prettily decorated with pink spring blossoms and pink shaded candles.

Mrs. Armilda Miller, of Leavenworth, Kas., mother of Mrs. Lindsay, will arrive Tuesday to be the guest of Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay. Lieut. Walter R. Weaver entertained Saturday at a stag dinner for Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, of Fort Omaha, Neb. There were twelve guests. Mrs. Isaac Catlin, guest of her son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, left Thursday for her home in New York.

Mrs. James R. Lindsay was hostess Monday for the Sewing Club. Mrs. R. H. Oakley, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, leaves Tuesday for the Pacific Coast and will later return to her home in Berlin, Germany. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Tuesday evening at cards.

Two companies and the band of the 28th Infantry participated Saturday afternoon at the flag raising at Lexington Baseball Park, St. Paul. Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M. Department of the Lakes, St. Paul, was relieved from duty Thursday and has taken a two months' leave prior to retirement. Major Philip R. Ward comes from Fort Du Pont, Del., to assume the duties of quartermaster.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., May 3, 1912.

Mr. Grecean, of New York, brother of Lieutenant Grecean, was a recent visitor in this post. Mrs. McNamara has her sister from San Francisco as her guest. Mrs. Brereton, sister of Captain Macnab, Q.M.D., has taken a small cottage on the sea in Pacific Grove and will remain several months. Colonel Wisser, in command of the Presidio of San Francisco, was a recent guest in this post.

Memorial services for the Titanic dead were held at the band stand in the Presidio of Monterey, April 26, by the citizens of Monterey and Pacific Grove. Rev. Webb delivered an address, the band played appropriate music, Miss Pickering sang a solo, and a salute was fired. The simple but impressive services were ended by all joining in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Lieutenant Manning, who returned from the Philippines via Europe, has joined the regiment here. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major Lewis, Med. Corps, has been in Los Angeles on a visit, while Major Lewis has been in Fort Leavenworth for a month. Dr. and Mrs. Treuholtz have arrived and are settled in Quarters No. 48. Mrs. Wren, widow of Major Wren, 12th Inf., was a welcome guest in this post recently and was entertained by Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. McNamara and Mrs. Midgett. A very good concert was rendered by the 12th Infantry band in her honor.

Mrs. Hall has joined the Major here and is heartily welcomed by all. A most delightful reception and dance was tendered to Major and Mrs. Hall and Major and Mrs. Rose, on the night of April 23, by the members of the 12th Infantry. The ball room and entire lower floor of the club were elaborately decorated and the regimental band furnished the music. A pleasant tea was given on April 25 by Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey in honor of Mrs. William S. McCaskey and Mrs. Henry H. May. Mrs. Doyle presided at the tea table and was assisted by Mrs. Midgett. Other ladies assisting were Mrs. Ira Smith, Mrs. Hoop, Mrs. McNamara, Miss Gladys Bowen, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McFeely and Mrs. Jackson. About fifty guests were present.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson spent a few days in San Francisco recently. Mrs. Worthington, wife of Dr. Worthington, Presidio of San Francisco, has been a guest of Mrs. Remington for a week. Mrs. Stilwell, wife of Lieutenant Stilwell, 12th Inf., and baby son have arrived. Miss Stilwell, a sister of Lieutenant Stilwell, has also recently arrived from the East and will be a guest for some time in the Stilwell home. Lieutenant Fuller, who was confined to the house by rheumatism, is able to be out again.

Colonel Barth has gone to San Francisco on duty, to remain for a month or longer. Mrs. Phillips, mother of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Solélie, has arrived from the East and is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Solélie. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton have been on a trip to San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Rose, Captain McFeely and Lieutenant Smith were in San Diego for two weeks recently on court-martial duty. Lieutenant Bonesteel went to Los Angeles and acted as best man at the Grecean-Mason wedding on April 24.

A concert in honor of Major and Mrs. Herman Hall was rendered on the afternoon of May 1 by the 12th Infantry band. On May 1 Captain Knabenshue became regimental adjutant, relieving Capt. A. T. Smith. A "joy ride" was taken in the afternoon of April 30 by the wives of the student officers of the Musketry School. They drove out to the Musketry School camp, where a fine supper had been prepared for them. After supper a big bonfire was made and the officers and ladies gathered around it and sang until time for the ladies to depart for the Presidio.

The Musketry School camp at Gigling was broken up on May 1 and the officers and enlisted men are once more comfortably settled in the post. Miss Bonham has left for her home in York, Pa., after a two months' visit with Mrs. Cunningham. Lieutenant Grecean and bride arrived in the post on May 2, and are comfortably settled in quarters on the hill.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 7, 1912.

The water of the Elizabeth River as far up as St. Julien's Magazine was navigated for the first time by a naval ship—the Ozark—recently, which was made possible by the dredging of the channel, twenty-feet wide and 200 feet deep from the navy yard. At the magazine the Ozark was loaded with ammunition and other ordnance material and steamed direct for Indian Head and Washington.

The first permanent building to remain as a fixture in the training of young men at St. Helena, is to be erected at the old torpedo station during the summer at a cost of \$25,000, the work of excavating having already been started. It will be 119 x 56 feet, two stories high, with a main height of 40 feet, and will be constructed of cement and steel on a concrete foundation, equipped with every modern convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the men. There will be sleeping accommodations for two hundred men, and one floor will be used for indoor drilling in bad weather. It will be constructed entirely by the men of the station. The next building will be barracks No. 3.

Saturday evening the officers of the Vermont entertained at a dinner, followed by a dance for Capt. and Mrs. Huse, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pinney, Lieut. and Mrs. Wygant, Lieut. and Mrs. Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. McConnell, Misses Stuart, Misses Dorothy Whaley, Beattie Kelly, Aline Kelly, Mary Wilson, Dorothy Walke, Lois Willard, Courtney Arps, Surgeon Strite, Lieutenants Cone, Chase, Doddridge, Jackson, Bryan and Hewitt, Ensigns Bruns, Davidson, Russell, Byrnes, Macfarlane, Fletcher, Hinkley, Beardsall and Dresel.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Will M. Garton gave a dinner Friday for Medical Director Hibbett, Miss Alice Hibbett, Surg. and Mrs. Howard F. Strine, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stamford E. Moses, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. Stone. Mr. Henry Johnston was host at cards Thursday evening for his sister, Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig, and for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Warren White, Miss Katherine Dickson,

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Miss Kate Cook, Miss Mary Wilcox, Mr. Page Maraden and Mr. Harold Wrenn.

Lieut. William E. Eberle and Paymr. Edward C. Little, U.S.S. Mayflower, have been guests of friends in Warrenton, Va., recently. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. South Carolina entertained at dinner, followed by a dance last week, for Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Josephine Wrenn, Miss Fanny Etheridge, Miss Bessie Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. George Rhoades. Mrs. Will M. Garton was hostess at luncheon last week for Mr. and Mrs. George Ford, of New York.

Chief Carpenter's Mate Henry A. Bitner, who was sent to the naval hospital from Guantanamo for treatment, died there. He was a member of Escambia Lodge No. 15, A.F. and A.M., Tampa, Fla., and of Grice Lodge, I.O.O.F. He is survived by his wife.

Miss Hildreth Gatewood, of Washington, has been the guest of her grandmother in Norfolk for the past week. Mrs. George C. Rhoades leaves to-morrow for Newport, R.I., to join her husband, Assistant Surgeon Rhoades, who is attached to the South Carolina. Lieut. John T. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers and family left last week to spend a month in Annapolis. Surg. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Schmidt have taken an apartment in the Chelsea, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Robert M. Doyle left last week for Washington. Lieut. Mathias E. Manly was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Basil Manly, in the Botetourt, last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Wygant have taken the residence of Rev. and Mrs. David Howard, Ghent, for the summer.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 6, 1912.

Mrs. William V. Carter entertained at tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Archie Miller and for Mesdames Charles M. O'Connor, John Heard, D. T. E. Casteel, Charles Brownlee, Fred Buchan, David H. Biddle, Hu B. Myers, Willis V. Morris, J. W. Grissinger, John P. Hasson, Frank K. Ross, Frederick D. Griffith, John T. Kennedy, Stanley Koch, Mrs. Mueller, Miss Mildred O'Connell and Miss Amy Heard.

On Wednesday evening the last formal hop of the season was held in the administration building, followed by a delicious supper at the Officers' Club. Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller left Wednesday for Fort Keogh, Mont.; Captain Miller detailed to the Q.M. Dept. The Post Bridge Club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Willis V. Morris, when Mrs. David H. Biddle won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger and Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fullerton and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan E. Coffin, of Des Moines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch entertained with a very original Monte Carlo party on Friday night. The five tables, at each of which a different game was played, were presided over by Lieutenants Hemphill, Koch, Dillman, Ross and Chipman. The prizes a silver picture frame and a tray were won by Miss Amy Heard and Lieut. Frederick D. Griffith. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. John W. Heard, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Miss O'Connell, Miss Elizabeth Heard, Lieutenants Smith, Foley, Aleshire, Schwenck, O'Neil and Brady, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman and Mrs. Windsor.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. Mueller and Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy. Lieut. and Mrs. Hasson entertained at supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy and Mrs. Hu B. Myers. On the same evening Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee had as supper guests Lieut. William P. J. O'Neil and Lieut. Robert C. Brady.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 5, 1912.

Dr. and Mrs. Donovan and children are preparing to leave for their home in California, to spend a two months' leave. On Tuesday, the 30th, all the organizations of the post were turned out for review and inspection on Ogden Flats. Colonel Hoyle commanded the troops and General Schuyler reviewed them. A large number from the post and Junction City went out to see the review.

Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club met at the quarters of Lieutenant Hoyle and prizes were won by Mrs. Schaeffer and Mrs. Glasgow. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. George Perkins gave a delightful bridge party in honor of Mrs. C. L. Scott. Others present were Mesdames Schaeffer, Hoyle, Hatfield, Lockett, Lockridge, Herringshaw, Henry, McKenney, Scherer, E. D. Scott, Kefauver, Danford, Pearson, Stevenson, Young, Lewis, Scott, Babcock and Fraser. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lockett and Mrs. Herringshaw.

Mrs. Pillow and her sister, Mrs. Hetherington, left Fort Riley on Thursday morning to be absent during the month. Lieutenant Pillow is in camp. Miss Clark, sister of Mrs. Patton, left for her home in Evanston on Friday. Major and Mrs. Macdonald entertained at dinner Friday Major and Mrs. Lockridge. Capt. and Mrs. Hensley and Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant. On Thursday General Schuyler and his sister, Mrs. Schaeffer, entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. McNair, Major and Mrs. Michie, Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Beck, Major Guignard and Captain Cootes.

Mrs. Lockett gave a charming bridge party Friday for Mesdames Hatfield, Schaeffer, Hoyle, Lockridge, Hay, Babcock, Merchant, Patton, Dardor, Browning, Scherer, Kefauver, Magruder, McKenney, Stevenson, Perkins, Young, Pearson, Scott, Glasgow, C. L. Scott, Henry, Hensley, Perkins and Fraser. Prizes went to Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Stevenson, and consolation to Mrs. Scherer. Major and Mrs. Nance and daughter, guests of Major Guignard for some days, returned to Leavenworth Sunday.

Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis entertained Mrs. O. E. Wood and Major Guignard at dinner. Lieutenants Sands, Beard and Rumbough gave a delicious supper after the circus Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. George Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, the Misses Hoyle, Michie and Hobbs, and Lieutenants Quikemeyer and Graham. Mrs. O. E. Wood gave a delightful bridge party on Saturday for Mesdames Hoyle, Schaeffer, Hatfield, Turner, Lewis, Patton, Hay, Herringshaw, Dudley, Magruder, Scott, Danford,

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Browning, Scherer, Lockett, Macdonald, Hill, Coreoran, Hensley. Joining after bridge were Mesdames Miller and Miss Hobbs, Mrs. and Miss Michie, Mesdames Jackson, Davidson, Jewell, Weaver, Beck, Donovan, Misses Jones and Millar. Prizes for bridge were won by Mesdames Schaeffer, Turner, Lewis, Hay and Patton. Miss Katherine Taylor, daughter of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, is the guest of Major and Mrs. McNair. Saturday Major and Mrs. McNair gave a tea in honor of Miss Taylor. Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Hoyle were assisting.

The chapel service Sunday evening was enjoyed by all present. The music by the 18th Cavalry orchestra was good and Mrs. Luedtke's rendition of "Cavalleria Rusticana" delightful. Mrs. Henry, accompanied by Mrs. Young, sang beautifully "Abide With Me." The chaplain preached an excellent sermon.

Lieutenants George and Thomas are still in the hospital and improving. Lieutenant Thomas hopes to return to his duties with the Mounted Service School in a few days. Lieut. Marshall G. Randol, on sick leave at Hot Springs for a couple of months, returned on Monday, much improved. His leg has gotten stronger, the bones having knit perfectly. His ankle is still a little stiff, but will be entirely well in a short time.

Col. and Mrs. Rumbough and daughter passed through Fort Riley on their way to Hot Springs, Ark. The Colonel has been ordered to Hot Springs for treatment. He came from Honolulu on the last transport. Mrs. Rumbough will remain at Riley as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Millar. Major and Mrs. Michie gave a supper after the hop Saturday. Colonel Hatfield is still on sick report, but is much better.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 27, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Buttler were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, of Council Bluffs, on Sunday. Mrs. Dale was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club April 22. Mrs. Glen Denning won the prize. Mrs. Dorey entertained the Sewing Club April 23. "Rum" was played as an innovation and Mrs. Bowman won an Ascension Lily in bloom.

On Wednesday Ascension and Mrs. Bubb made Col. and Mrs. Buttler honor guests at dinner, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Van Durne. Mrs. Selbie has returned to the post, after attending the funeral of her mother in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Van Durne has organized a dancing class for the children which meets every Saturday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. De Camp Hall celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary Monday afternoon. Everyone in the garrison was invited and all came, bringing tin gifts of every description. Mrs. Switzer presided at the punch bowl, Mrs. Dorey at the coffee urn and Mrs. Bubb and Mrs. Selbie served ices and cake. Capt. and Mrs. Hall's small daughter, Margaret Eleanor, was christened at the same time and she received a number of gifts in silver.

Mr. Fulton has joined after spending a month's leave with his wife in Denver. Mrs. Fulton will join about June 1. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman were hosts for the Evening Card Club April 26. Mrs. Atkinson making highest score. Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, of Omaha, for the Thomas concert. General Potts and side made an inspection of Fort Crook April 26.

Dinner parties preceding the hop were given by Capt. and Mrs. Dorey for Col. and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard; by Col. and Mrs. Atkinson for Mrs. Sanno and Major and Mrs. Evans; by Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman for Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley. Over \$100 was realized for the Army Relief Society from the plays presented by post talent preceding the hop [described on page 1112, issue of May 4].

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., May 7, 1912.

In honor of Mrs. Robert Abernethy, Mrs. Paul Beck and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Mrs. Brown entertained on Tuesday. Mrs. Davis and Miss Burr, Mrs. Shippam and Miss Perrine attended at luncheon, Mesdames Hicks, Wilson and Jackson coming in later for cards, at which pretty cups and saucers were won by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Shippam.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Allen, of Newton, Mass., mother and sister of Lieutenant Green, have been visiting him here since Tuesday. Chaperoned by Mrs. Seagrave the Misses Emily and Lucy Berry, daughters of Major and Mrs. Lucien Berry, came down Thursday to be guests until Friday afternoon of Lieutenants Chandler and Green. Delightful horseback rides were planned by the hosts and in the evening a dinner at the Bachelors' Mess, at which those present were Mesdames Green, Allen, Seagrave, Misses Emily and Lucy Berry and Miss Perrine, Lieutenants Chandler, Green, Thompson, Van Deusen, Swan, and Dr. Carr. Another dinner on Thursday evening was given by Col. and Mrs. Davis for Miss Olive Berry, Miss Burr, Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Brereton.

Captain Matson spent several days this week at Fort Monroe on an inspection tour. Miss Burr left on Saturday for her home in New York. Mrs. Shippam and Miss Perrine have gone to Lyons, N.Y., for a visit. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson left the post on Monday on the Doctor's two months' leave. Master Tommie Jackson will remain with his aunt in Princeton, N.J., while Dr. and Mrs. Jackson go as far West as Ohio and also spend some time at Atlantic City. Miss Dorothy Jackson is in boarding school uptown for the present.

Mention was made last week of the dinner given to Sergeant Nushardt by the 17th Company on his retirement. The company also presented Sergt. and Mrs. Nushardt with a beautiful silver service, consisting of a large tray, a coffee-pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and hot water kettle, each piece handsomely engraved. The Sergeant was too ill with rheumatism to be able to attend the complimentary dinner.

The Bowling League has ended for this season, with the 17th Company far in the lead. They won as prizes two mineralite bowling balls, one the present of the League, the other a gift from the Colliery Company of Washington. The officers' team came out in second place. On Monday the officers' team opened officially, the first League game being played between the 17th and 143d Companies. The score, after some exciting playing, was 16 to 13, in favor of the 17th.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Captain Goodridge, of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, has been able, through Captain Davis, of the office in charge of Naval Militia affairs, U.S.N., to change the date of the tour of duty on the U.S.S. Chicago, now used by the Militia, from the last week in June to that of July 8 to 18, inclusive. This

will overcome the objection which had been raised by many officers and men from being away from home on July 4.

It is probable that seven days out of the ten will be devoted to fleet work with the Machins and Rodgers, and possibly the Iowa, which is to have the Rhode Island and Maine Naval Militia aboard. Target practice will follow. The Chicago will have six new 50-caliber 4-inch guns in her equipment. It is possible that the last three days will be spent in an individual cruise to the eastward. Lieut. Ernest A. Witt, the new signal officer, has offered a cup for the best drilled signal squad from any division in all the codes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ADAMS.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Adams, 9th U.S. Inf.

BAKER.—Born at the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, on March 18, 1912, to Lieut. Virgil Baker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baker, a son, Carlos Virgil Baker.

BRADMAN.—Born at marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1912, a daughter, Helen Elena Bradman, to the wife of Capt. Frederic L. Bradman, U.S.M.C.

EDE.—Born at Vallejo, Cal., May 2, 1912, to Ensign and Mrs. A. L. Ede, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret.

ELSER.—Born at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 1, 1912, a son to Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Elser, grandson of Major and Mrs. Edson A. Lewis, 6th U.S. Inf.

GLOVER.—Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 30, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 20th U.S. Inf., a son, George Barrett Glover, III.

HAMMOND.—Born May 8, 1912, to Lieut. and Mrs. John Stevens Hammond, 3d U.S. Field Art., a son at Winnetka, Ill.

HEWITT.—Born at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 30, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Robert Barley Hewitt, 4th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Kathleen Edith.

KENNEY.—Born on April 7, 1912, to Chief Bttn. and Mrs. P. J. Kenney, a son, John Frusher.

McADAMS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. J. P. McAdams, 11th U.S. Inf., at Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1912, a son, John Pope McAdams, jr.

REGISTER.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Jane Du Bose Register, at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 29.

RUSSELL.—Born at Fort H. G. Wright, April 26, 1912, a son, to Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and wife.

MARRIED.

BARRON-BREWERTON.—At Elizabeth, N.J., May 8, 1912, Mr. Jacob Thomas Barron and Miss Ethel Brewerton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry F. Brewerton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brewerton.

BETHEA-HENKE.—At Norfolk, Va., May 7, 1912, P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea, U.S.N., and Miss Leona Katharine Henke.

FROST-PRENTICE.—On May 8, 1912, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city, Helen M. Prentice, daughter of Daniel Prentice, to Ensign Holloway H. Frost, U.S.N.

HUMBERT-RESSLER.—At Norfolk, Va., April 30, 1912, Lieut. George Frederick Humbert, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Edessa Ressler.

RAQUET-GAUTIER.—At Brunswick, Ga., April 24, 1912, Ensign Edward C. Raquet, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Gautier.

ROBINSON-LOEFFLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1912, Ensign Earle W. Robinson, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Louise Loeffler.

SHIELDS-JADWIN.—Ensign Henry J. Shields, U.S.N., to Miss Olive H. Jadwin on the evening of Thursday, April 25, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, 502 Adams avenue, Scranton, Pa., by the Rev. George Wood Anderson, pastor of Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

SLOAN-MOORE.—At Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1912, Lieut. John E. Sloan, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Helen W. Moore.

WALKER-BENHAM.—At Washington, D.C., May 8, 1912, Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Elizabeth Riley Benham, widow of Lieut. Harry K. Benham, U.S.N.

WINTERS-BASSETT.—At Baltimore, Md., April 24, 1912, Ensign Theodore H. Winters, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Hamlin Bassett.

DIED.

BEALS.—Died, Elena-Louise, little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Beals, at Appleton, Wis., May 2, 1912. Age two years and two months.

BISHOP.—Died at Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1912, in the twenty-first year of his age, and just on the eve of graduation, Julian Brocklehurst Bishop, midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, and son of William Henry Bishop, lately U.S. Consul at Palermo, Italy.

FAY.—Died May 4, 1912, Mrs. Julia G. Fay, widow of Prof. William Wirt Fay, U.S. Naval Academy, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph W. Valiant, 15 West Mount Royal avenue, Baltimore, Md.; mother of Mrs. Mary Pendleton, wife of Major Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Claude Doyen, wife of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Rush S. Fay, U.S.N.

LONG.—Died at Everett, Mass., Mr. William A. Long, father of Chief Sailsmaker John A. Long, U.S.N.

MEADE.—Died at Lexington, Mass., May 5, 1912, Mrs. Mary Paulding Meade, widow of Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C.

NIS.—Died at Pacific Grove, Cal., of pneumonia, on April 30, 1912, Mrs. Edward A. Nis, the beloved sister of Mrs. Thad B. Seigle, wife of Capt. T. B. Seigle, 27th U.S. Inf.

PENN.—Died at the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Frank Roop Smith, in Wilmington, Del., on May 5, 1912, Helen Smith, daughter of Ensign Albert Miller Penn, U.S.N., and Helen Smith Penn, aged five days.

RIPLEY.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., April 17, 1912, Dr. Martha G. Ripley, mother of the wife of Capt. Fred E. Smith, 3d U.S. Inf.

STEBBINS.—Died at New York city May 9, 1912, ex-Capt. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, 12th N.G.N.Y.

STEWART.—Died at Baltimore, N.C., April 30, 1912, Mrs. Marie S. Stewart, wife of Surg. Henry Stewart, U.S.N., retired.

WASHBURN.—Died at Glens Falls, N.Y., April 30, 1912, in her seventy-first year, Ann, wife of Mr. Noah Washburn, and mother of Mrs. W. J. Kendrick, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; Mrs. J. G. Hannah, wife of Capt. James G. Hannah, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mr. S. B. Washburn, of Glens Falls, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

MARYLAND.

The Adjutant General of Maryland announces that concurrently with the Infantry officers' camp of instruction to be held at Westminster, Md., June 10-15, 1912, the following staff department officers will report at camp for a special course of instruction in departmental administrative duties and for instructional purposes: Major Walter W. Crosby, A.G.D.; Major Joseph W. Shirley, Q.M.D.; Major Walter V. Shipley, S.D.; Major Richard H. Worthington, P.D.; Major Charles E. Phelps, jr., C.E.; Major Samuel J. Fort, O.D.; Capt. John de P. Doun, O.D. First Lieut. William B. Cockey, aid, on duty at headquarters, 1st Brigade, has been ordered to report for duty and instructional purposes. The Commanding General, Eastern Division, has designated the following officers as instructors at the Infantry officers' camp: Major Robert Alexander, U.S. Inf.; Capt. George H. Mc-

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Master, 30th U.S. Inf.; Charles H. Morrow, Inf.; Andrew J. Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf., and Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Inf.

Beginning Monday, May 13, polo will be played by the Squadron A Polo Association of New York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m. at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city.

Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Leigh, Chief Signal Officer, N.G. N.Y., who has been ill in the hospital for some two months, is now able to be about again.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U.S.A., who has been appointed adjutant general with rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., passed his physical examination on May 6 before a medical board of the 3d Brigade.

The 7th Infantry, Ohio N.G., has established a reserve corps in which men are enlisted for the special purpose of filling up the companies to war strength in time of need. The local stations of the recruiting officer for war will recruit a reserve force of fifty men for each company. Enlistments are made on the usual form, substituting the word "reserve" in place of the "7th Infantry." Men serve for two years, and a certain amount of instruction will be given them.

Lieutenant Blanchard, of the Colorado National Guard, following out his advertising idea, has had some very attractive and convincing posters struck off telling of the many fine features offered by Battery A. These are displayed in many banks, stores and offices, and should add a number of recruits. Troop C was successful in winning the third indoor match of this year's competition by the very good score of 581. Conscientious, honest-working officers of the Colorado Guard are urged to become students in the Correspondence School conducted by the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth. The cost is but about \$1 a year and includes copies of all lectures delivered at the school and brochures of much interest to students in the art of war. There is no more earnest organization of our Guard than Lieut. Timothy Casey's platoon of Co. H, 1st Inf., at Akron. He lives twelve miles from town and one of his men lives thirty miles away, another twenty-six and another fifteen. Yet these four never miss a drill. One of his men is six feet five inches tall, is twenty-four years old and weighs 182 pounds. City boys think it rather a hardship to go one mile on a trolley car to attend drill, and out where Casey's platoon is stationed they don't have trolley cars.

An application for retirement has been made by Capt. John J. Scanlon, of Co. E, 69th N.Y. He is senior captain in the regiment, and has been connected with it since April, 1883.

Major John E. Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., has removed his law offices to 51 Chambers street, New York city.

The announcement that Major Archie B. Quarrier, of the 12th N.Y., had been appointed lieutenant colonel it turns out was premature. Major Quarrier was considered for appointment, in order that he might retire from active service with increased rank. Colonel Houston finally decided, however, to appoint Major Nelson B. Burr, the senior major, to the office of lieutenant colonel, and has formally announced the appointment. He has been connected with the regiment since 1897, and is a Spanish War veteran. The regiment had some very profitable instruction in advance and rear guard work and shelter tent pitching at Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of May 4, ending with a review by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Capt. Nathaniel H. Cowdrey, 12th N.Y., has been appointed inspector, with rank of major, on the staff of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade. He joined the regiment as a second lieutenant in February, 1906, and was promoted first lieutenant the following June. He reached the grade of captain in 1908.

Small-arms practice for instruction and record has been ordered at Blauvelt as follows: 1st and 2d Battalions of Field Artillery, less Battery C and 1st Field Hospital, June 1; 8th Coast Artillery, June 3; 9th Coast Artillery, June 4; 13th Coast Artillery, June 5; 1st and 2d Signal Companies, June 6; 2d Cavalry, June 7; 1st Cavalry, less Troops B, D and H, June 8; 14th Infantry, June 12 and 13; 47th Infantry, June 14 and 15; 23d Infantry, June 17 and 18; 12th Infantry, June 19 and 20; 69th Infantry, June 21 and 22; 7th Infantry, June 24 and 25, and 71st Infantry, June 26 and 27; 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, June 28; 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, June 29; 22d Engineers, June 10 and 11.

Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, of New York, has issued a very neat and handy pocket list of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia corrected to April 1, 1912, and also the Regulations for Small-Arms Firing for 1912, authorized by the War Department.

Col. William G. Bates, 71st N.Y., in announcing that his regiment will perform a tour of field service from Aug. 10 to 20, says: "It is expected that this regiment will take part in the maneuvers for the defence of New York to be held at that time. This will be the first opportunity the regiment has had to take part in a large maneuver, and the commanding officer feels that it is an opportunity that should not be missed by anyone, as the maneuver will be on a large scale and the opportunities for instruction will be the best ever afforded the regiment. The experience of previous years of field service will then be applied. It is expected that many of the difficulties and objections of former maneuvers will be obviated and that there will be no undue or unusual hardships for the officers or men. It is the confident wish of the commanding officer that every member of the regiment take part in these maneuvers in order that the fullest instruction and benefit may be given to all." Adj. Gen. William Verbeck will review the regiment in the armory on Tuesday night, May 14.

Interesting mounted games will be held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, by the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, on Saturday afternoon, May 18, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The squadron house adjoining the athletic field will be formally opened for the season the same afternoon. Stages will meet the guests of the squadron at the 242d street station of the subway.

Two new companies of Infantry for the Maryland National Guard were formally mustered into service this week. They are Company F, at Hyattsville, and Company L, of Laurel. They have been added to the 1st Regiment.

The commissioned officers of Sheridan Troop, National Guard of Pennsylvania, whose headquarters are at Tyrone, corrected to date, are the following: Captain, James F. Moore, Tyrone; first lieutenant, Warren F. Conrad, Altoona; second lieutenant, J. Van Taylor, Tyrone; first sergeant, Edgar McKinney, Bellwood, and quartermaster, Herbert F. Fleck, Altoona.

Capt. Charles Lediard, Alexander S. Hackley and Frederick W. Singleton, of the 23d N.Y., have resigned on account of pressure of private business. Captain Lediard, who is the senior line captain of the regiment, has to be in Europe several months in the year; Captain Hackley is on the road as a commercial traveler for months at a time, and Captain Singleton is an Assemblyman.

The Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., held a memorial service last Sunday afternoon in Calvary Church, Brooklyn. Gen. J. G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., was present, and also officers from the local regi-

ments. The roll of the departed was read off, followed by the dipping of the colors while a bugler sounded taps. Major Joseph Hart, retired, is president of the Association.

Capt. E. G. Babcock and Lieut. A. E. Shaw, 2d Company of the 19th N.Y., have resigned on account of business.

Outdoor evening parades have been ordered in the 47th N.Y. for the benefit of recruiting.

1ST INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. C. H. HITCHCOCK.

Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., in a communication relative to the aid rendered by the different units of his command in preserving peace and protecting property at New York Mills, Oneida county, N.Y., during a strike of operatives, says: "The regimental commander desires to express his great satisfaction with the manner in which the officers and men responded to this call for actual service, in many cases at material sacrifice of personal and business interests. The highest number of absentees out of a total roll of 233 officers and men of the organization on duty April 9 to 17 was thirteen; and out of the 180 on duty April 17 to 29 the greatest number was three. The company percentage of attendance ranged from 93 to 98.7 per cent., with an average of 96 per cent. Cos. H and G are particularly to be commended for their high percentage present of 98.7 and 97.6, respectively. It is believed that this record is fairly representative of what might at any time be expected of the regiment as a whole."

"The duty done by the troops was performed in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner, showing good discipline, compelling respect, and convincing of the absolute futility of any resistance to the power of the law as represented by its military force on duty."

"The major commanding the detachment is commended and congratulated upon his excellent disposition of the troops under his command, and his judicious and tactful conduct in a situation of difficulty. The officers and non-commissioned officers serving on his staff showed themselves familiar with the administrative details of their offices, and were zealous and efficient."

"Duty of this kind, although a very necessary and valuable public service, is hard, monotonous and confining, even when not difficult and dangerous; but it is by preserving the peace, maintaining its own discipline and public order when the ordinary means fail, that our organizations show that the confidence reposed in them is well merited."

1ST COMPANY, SIGNAL CORPS, N.Y.

In a review, mounted games, etc., before Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., members of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, under command of Capt. W. L. Hallahan, gave a fine exhibition at the Central Park Riding Academy on the night of May 4. The program was a lengthy one, there being sixteen events on the program, but the details were so admirably managed, that the events followed rapidly one after another, and there were no annoying waits. The organization is made up of exceptionally intelligent men, as none others could master the many duties which fall to the lot of an up-to-date signal company. The members in the small riding ring showed expert horsemanship during the mounted events.

General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieut. Col. W. L. Chapin, William W. Ladd and Arthur F. Townsend, of his staff, and Capt. H. M. Paul, 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, all of whom were very much impressed with the exhibitions. For the review the company paraded dismounted in its distinctive full dress uniform, and the march past was made in both quick and double time. State decorations were next presented for faithful service to Lieut. J. P. Holmes for fifteen years, and to Captain Hallahan, Lieutenant Howe and 1st Class Sergeant Huesler, for ten years. The Scully trophy was presented to 1st Class Sergt. S. M. Hayward, and the Secretary's trophy to Sergt. V. Van Riper.

Then followed the double pursuit race, an exhibition of bugle calls, mounted drill, mounted combat, wig-wag drill, under Myer code, rescue race, potato race, head cutting, novelty race, tent pitching, mounted wrestling, mounted tug-of-war, and bare back drill. In the mounted wrestling, although the blues won, Sergeant Brokaw, of the olive drabs, received honorable mention as he held out till the last, and it required several men to unhorse him. The final event was an interesting exhibition of how a wireless station is established in the field with signal apparatus.

Major Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Brigade Staff, and ex-Captain Godet, Signal Corps, were among the judges for the competitive events.

MICHIGAN.

The 1st and 2d Battalions, Ambulance Company No. 1 and band of the 1st Infantry, Michigan N.G., were reviewed by General Abby, A.G., Major Vandercook, Q.M.G., Major Walter G. Rogers and Major Phillips, I.S.A. After review the 1911 trophies for rifle practice were presented to the following companies: National defense trophies to Company D for qualifying sixty-five marksmen; Boes Nevada cup, for highest figure of merit in the state, 169.44, to Company D; Port Huron cup for highest percentage made in skirmish fire, made at camp, Port Huron, Mich., to Company D.

The Veterans trophy was presented to Company G for the best four man team in 1st Infantry, and the McGurran shield to Company C for indoor target practice. The Ford cup to a squad of Company F for making the highest score in that company. The presentation of the trophies was followed by a ball, music being furnished by the 1st Infantry band.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SAILOR.—An engineer of Coast Artillery is a non-commissioned staff officer whose duty it is to supervise, repair and operate the power plants, machines, and repair shops, and such mechanical and electrical apparatus used for power purposes as may be placed under his charge. His pay ranges from \$65, the first enlistment, to \$89 in the seventh. A fireman of Coast Artillery is also a non-commissioned officer and is charged with such duties as pertain to the care and operation of boilers and accessories, including the police of the boiler and engine room, and may be required to assist the engineer in his work. His pay is \$30 first enlistment, \$48 in the seventh. Your experience in the Navy as fireman should be of value to you in trying for the Army position. Apply to the War Department for rules governing appointment.

PIETRO.—See answer to "Sailor," and apply for enlistment in the Coast Artillery Corps. The Army has schools for enlisted specialists. Your recruiting officer can give you full information.

P. M. M.—Regulations governing examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts may be found in general orders of the War Department, obtainable on application. Enlisted men of the Army, to be eligible must have had at least two years' service, and an enlisted man would submit his application through military channels so as to reach his department commander on or before July 1 of the year in which he desires to take the examination.

G. F. C. asks: (1) Is it compulsory for members of the Coast Artillery to pay monthly dues to the captain of the company? Must a man be a citizen of the United States before he can enlist? Is the captain allowed to hold discharge till all his dues are paid up? (2) Also for what reason can a dishonorable discharge be given? Answer: (1) The rules regarding the enlistment of men in the National Guard vary in different states. Likewise the rules regulating company dues vary. Generally speaking, a man must either be a citizen or have declared his intention of becoming such. Before a man joins a state military force he is supposed to be informed of all the obligations he assumes, and if he does not

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desire to enlist he need not. Having enlisted, however, a man should attend to his duties properly and fulfill all the obligations he agreed to. If you have not paid your dues, you have not performed your obligation. These dues are usually construed into a fine, and unless you make good the fine, you are not entitled to an honorable discharge. (2) Dishonorable discharges can be given for failure to perform duty and for various violations of regulations and improper conduct.

F. H.—As we stated last week, the papers have been received at the War Department in the examinations recently held for post commissary sergeants. Results will soon be published, but standing of individual candidates is not now available, and you should address your query through the channel.

F. E. W.—A man is not entitled to pay while under civil arrest, but if subsequently acquitted of the charge on which held, he may have this pay restored to him. Your C.O. can answer your question regarding rations. If you were subsisted, not at your own expense, it would appear that the Government could hardly be expected to commute rations to you for that period.

N. F.—The 19th Infantry will sail from Manila for the United States May 15, 1912. See under our "Army Stations" in another column.

A. E. asks: In your opinion would it be possible to have a bill passed by Congress, waiving the discrimination which is made against married men, who are otherwise eligible to take the examination for appointment as second lieutenants? Answer: We do not think it would be either possible or desirable.

R. L. asks: In case of civilians who take the examination for second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps an optional advanced subject is chosen by the applicant. If he passes the examination does his Army work follow the lines of his advanced subject or does he follow the regular Artillery work? If this advanced subject was mechanics would he necessarily follow the steam plant work? Answer: The officer would be assigned to duty in the discretion of the War Department and according to the needs of the Service. The officer could request detail to duty for which by training and examination he has shown his special aptitude.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Congress has not yet acted upon the bill S. 5215, for payment of officers from date of commission, though Secretary Meyer has recommended the bill's passage. It is possible that this legislation may be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill.

H. W. S.—The post-office address of the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles county, Cal. Regarding admission to this home, address the Adjutant and Inspector.

ARDENT READER.—(1) There is no prescribed height for officers of the Army. (2) A man who, born in Germany, had run away when called for compulsory military service in his native land, and who later enlisted in the U.S. Army and became a citizen of the United States is liable to arrest at any time he may return to Germany and he could be compelled to serve. Should this man, applying for appointment as second lieutenant, U.S. Army, conceal the fact of his failure to fulfill his military obligation to his native land, it might later place him in a very awkward position should he, if appointed to the Army, at any time be detailed on some military or other mission to Germany, as he would still be liable for duty to the German military service. (3) Before making application for examination, it would be well for you to write to the Ameri-

can Consul at the town in which you were originally called for service and learn your status or how you may make good.

(4) The trade or occupation of your father in Germany has no bearing upon your appointment here; it is your own character record which counts. The application blanks call for a truthful statement of your history. Exemption from the mental examination is granted only in the case of graduates of the institutions such as are mentioned in the G.O. governing the appointment of second lieutenants. If you are not sure of yourself in spite of the college education you have had, it would not be a bad idea to take the course at the school advertised in our columns, to which you refer, and which has prepared many young men for their successful examinations. (5) You may obtain information as to instruction in horsemanship in your city by applying at the 2d Regiment armory, Brooklyn. There are also a number of riding schools in the same borough. An enlisted man taking examination for commission would be appointed in the arm for which his examination showed him most proficient, in the discretion of the War Department. The applicant may state his preference. (6) There is no reason why a native of Germany should not select German as his advanced optional subject. (7) The Army has no institutions in the money-lending business, and we cannot offer advice as to outside institutions in that line. (8) As every application for furlough is treated on its own merits we cannot state how one from you following immediately on re-enlistment, would be received. The three months' bonus is due and payable immediately upon re-enlistment within three months after discharge from first enlistment. Pay may not be drawn in advance.

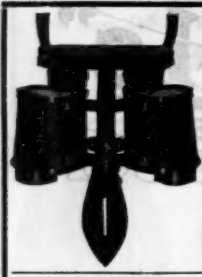
W. F. D.—The pay of warrant officers in the Navy (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists and machinists), after twelve years' service is \$2,250 at sea, \$2,000 on shore duty, \$1,500 on leave or waiting orders.

G. W. H.—P. H. Mullaney is now captain, 14th Infantry, stationed at Presidio of Monterey.

M. J.—You may enlist in the Navy on your first papers.

C. A. G. asks: Is there a bill pending in Congress to the effect if a soldier purchases his discharge he will forfeit his foreign service? Answer: As the Army Appropriation bill now stands, in conference committee, there is a proviso that in computing length of service for retirement credit for double time for foreign service shall not be given to those who hereafter enlist.

DISCUSSION asks: (1) Must an officer of the Regular Establishment give up his commission therein in order to accept increased rank in a regiment of the Organized Militia which has been taken into the service of the United States in time of war, or in the use of our arms outside the continental limits of the United States? (2) Does any existing law require the War Department to accept for service organizations of the Organized Militia intact, without regard to the physique of the men, or to the physical and mental qualifications of the officers? What is the likelihood of such a law being enacted in this Congressional session? (3) If it should become necessary to increase the armed forces of the United States after all the available Organized Militia had been placed in service, would this not be done by raising U.S. Volunteers, and not by raising additional state Volunteer regiments? Would not their officers be selected by the War Department? Answer: (1) No; this was done all through the Civil War without surrender of Regular commission. (2) Present laws require subjection of Militia when called into service by the President to Regular Army standards of physical examination. (3) The Dick law answers this ques-



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tion. It provides that the Organized Militia be called into the Service before the Volunteers, and these Volunteers would be U.S. Volunteers, the state troops having meanwhile, by virtue of the Dick bill and the call of the President upon the governors for the services of the state troops (Organized Militia), become a part of the first line of defense. In connection with the proposed Militia Pay bill, now before Congress, it is expected that several new provisions of law as to both officers and men will be placed upon the statutes. Some of these have been already referred to in our columns. See especially page 1119, our issue of May 4.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 29, 1912.

A game of polo between the Mounted Service School and 6th Field Artillery, played on Wednesday on Republican Flats, was won by the 6th Field Artillery, 5 to 0. A number of officers are working to be put on the Mounted Service School team, among them Captain Forsyth, Lieutenants Johnston, Adair, Shiverick, Scott, Moore, Thomas, George, Wilburn, Captains Wilen and Merchant.

Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson gave a large bridge party April 22 for Mesdames Hatfield, Hoyle, Schaeffer, Weaver, Turner, Bull, Pillow, Hays, Lochridge, McKenney, Patton, Young, Scherer, Fraser, Lewis, Perkins, Kefauver, Babcock, Danford, Herringshaw, McKinley, Magruder, Glasgow, Scott, Clouton, Mrs. E. D. Scott, Rayson, Hensley, Tillson, Robinson, Pearson, Giffin, Misses Hetherington, Clark and Hague. Prizes were won by Miss Clark and Mrs. Patton consolation, Mrs. Fraser. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner and bridge for Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Colonels Greble and Hines, Majors O'Hearn and Hutcheson, Major and Mrs. Macdonald winning prizes. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner Sunday for Majors de R. Cable and Dade and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle.

Captain Langhorne is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Scherer during his stay at Riley. Capt. Ralph Harrison is staying with General Schuyler during his examination for promotion. Capt. J. A. Ryan is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sands. He arrived Sunday and left Saturday, having completed his examination during that time. Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner in honor of Captain Ryan. Mr. Mulford, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., has been at the post for the past few days assisting a board of officers in charge of the matter of planting and general improvement of the grounds in the post. Everything that can be done to beautify the post will certainly be welcomed. Mrs. Schaeffer gave a bridge party Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Hatfield, Hoyle, Sands, Macdonald, Scherer, Hensley, Danford, Dudley, Wood, Weaver, Turner, McKenney, Herringshaw, Robinson, Lewis, Patton, Eastman, Clouton, Kefauver and Fraser. Prizes were silver pencils, won by Mesdames Danford, Dudley, Lewis, McKenney, Patton. Mrs. Oliver E. Wood poured tea and Mrs. Sands served café frappé.

Lieut. Charles P. George had his leg broken on Thursday by his horse falling on him, when jumping a hurdle. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Danford entertained at bridge for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Casals. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Captain Hill. The Auction Bridge Club met at Mrs. Hill's quarters, Mrs. de R. Hoyle and Mrs. Hill winning.

Friday afternoon Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, C.E., student officer at the Mounted Service School, was badly hurt by his horse falling, in taking a jump, and throwing Mr. Thomas to the ground. He will probably remain in the hospital for two weeks.

Miss Michler, guest of Major and Mrs. Lochridge, left Friday morning. Thursday evening Lieut. C. Parker, of the 6th Field Artillery, gave a photograph party for Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Misses Hoyle, Michie, Michler and Glasgow and Lieutenants Riggs, Quekemeyer, Beard, James, Sands, Rodney and Mr. Davidson.

Mrs. Corcoran entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mesdames Hague and Hetherington. Capt. and Mrs. Henry also entertained at dinner Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner gave dinner Thursday for Mesdames O. E. Wood and Dudley, Majors Hughes, Hutcheson and Ryan. On Friday Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Colonel Hinds and Major Dade. Major and Mrs. Macdonald gave a dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Danford and Capt. and Mrs. Henry. Lieutenant Pearson had a dinner Friday in Carr Hall for Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Captain Langhorne, Mrs. E. D. Scott, Major de R. Cable and Lieutenant Robinson.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis gave a dinner on the first anniversary of their wedding day for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieutenants West and Rumbough. On Saturday Mrs. O. E. Wood gave bridge for Mesdames Hoyle, Lochridge, Henry, Turner, Weaver, Glasgow, Babcock, Magruder, Lewis, Hensley, McKenney, E. L. Scott, Young, E. D. Scott, Stevenson, Danford, McKinley, Dudley, Browning and Fraser. Prizes, growing plants, were won by Mesdames Danford, Glasgow, McKinley, Hensley and E. D. Scott. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Scherer gave a dinner for General Schuyler and Mrs. Schaeffer, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Major Hutcheson and Captains Ralph, Harrison and Langhorne.

Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson entertained Major and Mrs. Lochridge and Mrs. E. D. Scott at dinner Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston gave a dinner Saturday in honor of the Misses Hoyle and Lockett and Lieutenants Robinson and Beard. The regular Saturday hop was well attended notwithstanding the severe storm. Col. and Mrs. Miller gave a supper after the hop in honor of their guest, Miss Mary Hobbs. Mrs. Hatfield gave a delightful supper party over at the Bungalow in honor of Miss Michler, guest of Mrs. Lochridge. About twenty-five were invited.

The Russian ride, which is taken once a year in the presence of the Czar, who awards a prize to the officers of the regiment making the best time and fulfilling all the required rules, is given as a means of deciding on the physical fitness of officers in the mounted service. Some time ago the War Department selected certain regiments of Cavalry and Field Artillery to try the test. The distance to be run was four miles with six hurdles and natural obstacles. The hurdles were to be brush, post and rail, stone wall and worm fence. No officer could pass the Colonel and every one had to finish within fifteen seconds after him or else be ruled out. The 13th Cavalry took their ride on Tuesday, and owing to Colonel Hatfield's illness, Lieutenant Colonel Sands took the officers of the regiment. They made the ride in twelve minutes, forty-five seconds. In the afternoon Colonel Hoyle in command of the 6th Field Artillery made a superb showing in the presence of a large crowd of spectators and accomplished the run and jumps in eleven minutes, twenty-two and three-fifths seconds.

Lieutenant Potts, Marine Corps, is visiting his sister, Mrs. McNair. Lieutenant Potts has just recovered from a serious

attack of pneumonia while visiting his mother, Mrs. Potts. Ensign Davidson is visiting his father, Major Davidson, Q.M.D. Major and Mrs. Davidson entertained at dinner Mrs. Wood and Lieutenant Bradley Friday evening.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 27, 1912.

The officers gave a dance in the sail loft April 13. Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Mrs. P. S. Rossi received. From Seattle were Miss Dorothy Stimson, Miss Florence Williams, Miss Ella Downs and Miss Hardy, house guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Scott Bone and Miss Bone, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Mr. Thomas Stimson, Mrs. Francis Clise and Lieutenant Austin, of Fort Worden. The bachelor officers entertained at dinner before the ball, for Misses Stimson, Williams, Hardy and Downs and Mrs. H. M. Brown.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen gave a dinner in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Colonel Cole, of Washington, D.C., Miss James, of San Francisco, Miss Doyen and Dr. Pugh. Rear Admiral Reynolds gave a dinner on board the flagship Pennsylvania April 18 for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Miss Jane Seymour Klink, of New York, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Comdr. W. J. Terhune. Mrs. C. N. O'Leary gave a bridge tea April 17. Mrs. George Brown, jr., and little Miss Kathryn Brown have returned from a month's visit with the Paymaster's father, Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., retired, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Master Harry L. Bixby entertained the little people of the yard at a matinee party at the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle. April 13, to see "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." The guests were Faye Doyen, Jean Campbell, Kathleen Bain and Tom Brownell. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson chaperoned. Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at bridge April 13 and prizes were won by Mesdames Nicholson, Berkeley and Perkins. Ensign James A. Logan gave a dinner on board the Oregon April 13 for yard friends. Col. and Mrs. Doyen were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holland Smith in Seattle. Mr. George Klink, of San Francisco, is visiting his sister, Mrs. V. L. Cottman.

Mrs. Fred Perkins entertained at bridge April 13 for sixteen of the yard ladies. Mrs. George Hill, of Seattle, cousin of the hostess, assisted in serving tea at the close of the game. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman gave a dinner April 15 for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Doyen and Dr. Cook. The Misses Brownell were home from Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, for a week's visit with their father Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell. Mrs. Gay and little daughters, Helen, Louise and Elizabeth, arrived recently from Coronado, Cal., and joined Lieut. J. B. Gay, the husband and father, in their home here.

Mrs. Doyen and Miss Doyen, wife and daughter of Col. C. A. Doyen, spent the week with friends at Fort Worden. Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen gave a luncheon on board the Pennsylvania Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell, Commander Terhune, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds and the wardroom officers. Mrs. R. C. Berkeley gave a bridge and tea party Wednesday. Sixteen guests played bridge and there was one table of hearts. A number of officers joined for tea. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Lyman assisted in serving.

Mrs. W. R. Van Buren entertained at cards on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Isaac I. Yates, mother of Asst. Naval Constr. I. I. Yates, jr. Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates return next week to their home in Schenectady, N.Y., after a few weeks' visit at the home of their son. Mrs. Cottman entertained on Monday afternoon for the members of her musical club from Seattle. Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Jane S. Klink, of New York, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman and Lieutenant Smead.

Capt. W. W. Joyes, of the revenue cutter Tahoma, was detached last Friday from his ship and has gone to his old home at Charleston S.C., on three months' sick leave. The Tahoma, here for several weeks undergoing repairs, leaves next week for Seattle to take on stores for her summer cruise into Behring Sea. The cutter Manning leaves Seattle May 1 for the North.

The last stone to be laid in drydock No. 2 was laid to-day with elaborate ceremonies. About 300 people came over from Seattle, including the members of the Chamber of Commerce with their wives and friends and a number of the most prominent men in the state, including ex-Senator Samuel Piles, of Seattle, master of ceremonies. The new dock has an extreme length of 863 feet; width, 145 feet; depth, 47 feet; effective docking length, 800 feet; width, 110 feet; depth, 35 feet. In emergency, ships drawing forty feet can be docked. The dock contains 236,000 cubic feet granite and 2,943,000 cubic feet concrete, which would make a paved street fifty feet wide, nine inches thick with granite sidewalks six feet wide, six inches thick on one side, that would reach from Bremerton to Seattle, a distance of fourteen miles. When filled with water the drydock contains 34,000,000 gallons which will be pumped out in about two hours. Dock construction commenced Jan. 4, 1909. There is still much work to be done before the drydock will be ready for use. Mr. Erickson, the contractor, has just received the contract for the removal, by dredging, of 88,000 cubic yards of dirt from around Pier 5, a part of which lies in front of the drydock gate. A new pier will be built, the pumping plant installed and coffer dam removed. Owing to additional work the dock will probably not be flooded until fall. The whole contract has been a great success and without one hitch or particle of trouble.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 29, 1912.

Miss Kathleen Scott, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Scott, of San Antonio, guest of Miss Alice Richards, in Kansas City, was the guest for the hop at Pope Hall Friday night, of Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace. Mrs. E. B. Gose was hostess at a luncheon Thursday for Mesdames A. V. Kautz, S. V. Ham, A. C. Read, O. S. Eskridge, W. L. Littebrant, C. F. Martin, J. G. Langdon and I. W. Leonard. Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., has gone to Connersville, Ind., for two weeks. Capt. T. H. Dillon, C.E., is on a short visit in Omaha.

The annual ball of the U.S. Military Prison Guards was held Wednesday night in the post gymnasium. About four hundred attended and the grand march was led by Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens and Mrs. Slavens. At the beginning of the March Pvt. Sidney M. Lee presented Mrs. Slavens with a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Other officers connected with the prison who took part in the grand march were Major H. A. Wolf, Capt. J. F. Fehé, F. L. Munroe, R. D. Butler, Lieuts. L. F. Clapham, P. M. Goodrich, Goodwin Compton and Dr. Bayley.

Mrs. Sophie D. Peck, mother of Capt. E. D. Peck, will arrive May 1 to spend several weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Peck. Mrs. H. M. Lord, wife of Major Lord, Pay Dept., will arrive shortly to be the guest of her son, Lieut. Kenneth P. Lord, and in June will accompany him to the Philippines. Mrs. I. W. Leonard entertained Tuesday with a charming bridge. A course tea was served at the close of the game, and the prizes, corsage bouquets, were awarded to Mesdames T. G. Carson, A. H. Huguet and Laurence Halstead. Other guests were Mesdames L. T. Richardson, J. G. Hannah, Stuart Heintzelman, A. V. Kautz, Hanson Black, J. G. Langdon, S. W. Noyes, W. C. Sweeney, O. S. Eskridge, A. W. Faulkner.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor on Friday gave a dinner in compliment to Mrs. Ida Bangs and Mrs. Walter E. Hilton, of Washington, D.C., guests of Capt. and Mrs. Percy L. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Toffey, jr., are entertaining Mrs. Toffey's sister, Mrs. Adra Hall, of New York.

Under direction of Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., the first paper

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Joplin, Mo.

chase of the season was enjoyed April 21. The start was from the riding hall; the course, a four-mile run on the reservation; winners, Lieuts. Stanley Wood and E. J. Pike. Other participants: Lieut. W. H. Sage, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Lieut. G. V. Strong, Capt. W. G. Sills, Mrs. William Kelly, jr., Mrs. Sills, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson. Mrs. J. S. Coulter was hostess at a delightful bridge party Thursday as a pleasure for Mrs. W. E. Hilton, of Washington, D.C. At five o'clock, a course tea was served at quartette tables, adorned with red carnations, smilax and candlesticks with red tapers and shades. Mrs. Coulter had the assistance of Mrs. Percy L. Jones and Miss Dorothy Miller, and her guests included Mesdames J. J. Toffey, jr., George Estes, J. B. Taylor, George Spaulding, W. N. Hughes, D. W. Strong, Ida Bangs, Washington, D.C., Charles Miller, Hugh Drum, M. J. Lenihan, S. B. Watson, F. E. Jenkins, W. E. Hilton, W. H. McCormack.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Coulter on Friday gave a hop supper in honor of Mrs. Coulter's sister, Miss Dorothy Miller, of Germantown, Pa., and Mrs. W. E. Hilton, sister of Mrs. Percy L. Jones, of Washington, D.C. The young people of the garrison were entertained. Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat has gone to New York city to join Colonel Ducat, recruiting officer there. Mrs. R. A. Hill has returned from a month's visit with Lieutenant Hill's mother at Lawrence, Kas.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peck entertained Wednesday with an elaborate dinner for the Engineer officers at the post. The colors of the corps were used in the decorations. The table had as a centerpiece, a mirror surrounded with white field flowers, and resting in the center of the mirror was a silver candelabrum, holding white tapers, tied with a large bow of red satin ribbon and four small vases of red carnations; six silver candlesticks with silver shades and white lining; also tied with red satin bows were placed at intervals on the tables; the red-shaded chandelier was entwined with smilax and white flowers. The guests included Lieut. Col. Joseph Kuhn, Majors M. L. Walker, Lytle Brown, Capt. S. B. Putnam, J. McDonough, Douglas McArthur, T. H. Dillon, L. M. Adams, Arthur Williams, George Spaulding, W. L. Guthrie, Lieuts. T. H. Emerson, C. A. Ridley, J. A. O'Connor, A. H. Watkins, R. S. A. Dougherty, A. B. Barber, W. H. Sage, jr., J. C. H. Lee, S. C. Godfrey.

Mr. Joseph Adams, guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham, has returned to his home in South Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. Frank Morrow entertained Wednesday with a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Henry E. Norrington, of Detroit, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, and Lieutenant Smalley. Major and Mrs. Charles Miller entertained Saturday night with a dancing party at Pope Hall for their daughters, Lucretia and Hortense, and their son, Donavin. A buffet supper and fruit punch were served and the 7th Infantry band played throughout the evening. Major and Mrs. Miller were assisted by Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Percy L. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer, and the guests were Henry Estes, Marie Richardson, William Smith, John Erwin, Susan Hadsell, Lois Perley, Nancy Hawkins, Helen Kelly, Kansas City, Parker Kuhn, Henry Wallace, Cordelia Wallace, Lucille Lambert, city, Samuel Fuller, Army Godjohn, city, Thomas Hanson, Lillian Reburn, city, Lester Swallow, Patty Smith, Alice Husey, Chalmers Hall, Nina Watson, John Bradley, Martha Griffin, Elizabeth Hanson, Elinor Leonard, Marian Moore, Frances Morrow, Thomas Hedekin, Joseph Smith, Hubersham Elliott, William Barton, Senn Ballou, Margaret Hubbell, Alice Leonard, Richard Owenshine, Eugene Owenshine, Dorothy Rutherford, Katherine Munson, Dorothy Johnson, Sladen Bradley, Irene Bailey, Katherine Lenihan.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 29, 1912.

Storms interfered with the work on the target range several times since last letter. However, good progress is being made by the command. Last Tuesday evening the new photograph purchased by Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox, for the entertainment of the patients in the hospital, was played in connection with motion pictures in the recreation hall, giving the sick an enjoyable evening. Thursday evening the comedy "Poor Jones" was produced by a company of professionals in the gymnasium to a good house. In the vaudeville part of the show the Oriental Abdies exhibited some wonderfully quick acrobatic feats. The four Cates appeared in a novelty that pleased. Saturday evening the enlisted men's hop was attended by 150 couples, all of whom enjoyed themselves to the music of the 27th Infantry orchestra. Captain Rogers has returned from leave. Recently Lieut. and Mrs. Langwill walked from the post to Chicago in one day, a distance of twenty-eight miles. New field equipment has been received by the Machine-Gun Platoon of the 27th Infantry and Lieutenant Meredith is busy trying it out. Dr. Smith has returned from Washington, where he took his examination for promotion to grade of captain. Chaplain Rice has been ordered to Columbus Barracks to examine candidates for appointment as chaplains in the Army.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 6, 1912.

The tenth anniversary of the Battle of Bayan was celebrated May 2 in the post gymnasium by the 27th Infantry and 15th Cavalry. The entertainment began with a musicale by the 27th Infantry band, followed by motion pictures. A vaudeville sketch was produced by Fields, Magalis and Johns, of Co. C, 27th Inf. First Sergeant Kocke, 27th Inf., who was in the engagement with the Moros ten years ago, then described the battle with forty stereopticon photographs taken of the affair by Chaplain Rice. The lecture was interesting and complete. The Sergeant explained how General Davis and Colonel Baldwin gave the rebellious Moro chiefs an opportunity to surrender; but the Sultan of Bayan and his followers defied the United States troops and the order was given to advance on the Bayan stronghold. A view was shown of Captain McNair's battery shelling the fort. Also Graves, Regimental Quartermaster Porter wounded and carried on a litter. The picture of Captain Moore, who was also wounded in the engagement, was received with enthusiasm by the audience. The final advance on the fort, the surrender, the interior of the demolished walls were illustrated. Among the officers and soldiers who were in the campaign and are now at this post are Lieutenant Going, Regimental Sergeant Major McIntyre, Battalion Sergeant Major Jackson, Color Sergeants Woods and Graves, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Gaylor, Sergeants Smith and Lynch, Cooks Martin and Cain, Packer Keilty, and Private Holmes.

The soldiers' hop in the gymnasium Saturday evening was patronized by more than 150 couples. Music was furnished by the 27th Infantry band, directed by G. Savoca, chief musician. Sunday evening services were held, in which A. Hodgson sang with organ accompaniment by Mrs. J. T. Moore.

On Monday Private Segall, of Captain Rogers's acrobatic

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company, climbed the smooth, steel 100-foot flag pole for Post Quartermaster Saville and gilded the ball and painted the shaft. The Commanding Officer is getting Major Clark's battalion ready for the summer practice march in the Infantry test of equipments by utilizing men from the other two battalions of the 27th Infantry.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 6, 1912.

Major G. McD. Van Poole, Med. Corps, having been ordered to duty at Fort Washington, Md., he and Mrs. Van Poole leave this week. Mrs. B. J. Tillman's guest, Mrs. T. F. Ryan, wife of Captain Ryan, 13th Cav., on recruiting duty at Indianapolis, leaves for home to-day. On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bernheim entertained for Mrs. Ryan with bridge, the guests being Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Tillman, Lieutenant Hofmann, Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton. Mrs. Tillman won a dainty embroidered bag, Major Dashiell a leather bound bridge set, and the guest prize for Mrs. Ryan was a handsome centerpiece.

On Friday an informal hop was arranged by Mrs. Getty and Mrs. Clark in honor of Miss Getty and Miss Clark, both of whom celebrated birthdays during the week. Nearly all the post people were present and also a crowd from the naval training station. Col. and Mrs. Getty and Major and Mrs. Clark received, and later all adjourned to Colonel Getty's quarters for a delicious supper. The affair was arranged as a surprise.

Mrs. W. H. Chatfield has been confined to the house for several days. Miss Jeannette Clark left Sunday to visit her father's relatives near Erie, Pa. She will make a round of visits lasting several weeks. Capt. W. C. Rogers, who spent his leave in California, has returned.

Mrs. H. E. Comstock, who has been ill since her return from the East, is about again. Her sister, Mrs. Harry Bailey, and Colonel Bailey, spent the week-end with the Comstocks. Mrs. W. H. Smith has arrived from Fort Riley to join Dr. Smith, who recently returned from his examination for promotion at Washington. Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 27th Inf., was transferred to the 30th Infantry and is preparing to go to Alaska. Lieut. G. F. Waugh comes here. Lieut. C. S. Hoyce leaves June 1 for California. His wedding will take place early in June. Lieuts. R. E. O'Brien, 27th Inf., and Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., are preparing to report at West Point for duty as instructors.

Mrs. W. G. Langwill, while out horseback riding last Sunday, was thrown and suffered quite a bad fracture of the arm. She left yesterday for her home in Aurora, Ill., to be with her mother during Lieutenant Langwill's absence.

The 27th Infantry, which is to contribute the 3d Battalion of the provisional regiment in contemplation for future maneuvers and tests, goes to work to-morrow with much interest, on organizing and preliminary drilling. This plan will take nearly all the Infantry officers away from the post for all summer.

The last bridge evening at the Officers' Club for the season is billed for Tuesday evening. Miss Varnum, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, retired, of Bangor, Me., arrived Saturday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser. Mrs. T. B. Seigle left suddenly for California Sunday, called there by the death of her sister, Mrs. Nis, who has been a guest here in the post and whose sudden death was a shock to all.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 4, 1912.

Lieutenant Migdalski returned from leave on Saturday, after a successful examination for promotion and is now awaiting assignment. A large audience attended a lecture by Lieutenant Edwards on the "Hopi Indians," last Sunday. This lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views made from photographs taken by Lieutenant Edwards when he visited the Hopi Indian reservation with Colonel Scott last fall. Bobby Lowe has been absent from school for the past two weeks with a severe case of tonsillitis.

As there are only fifty on the post, a new arrangement has been made, whereby all the horses are furnished each troop one day a week for mounted drill. The latest news about horses, is that our new mounts are bound for Fort Robinson and that we are to be supplied with the old horses from the other squadrons of the regiment. The Quartermaster has been having the polo field plowed and rolled, hoping that there will be use for it later in the season.

The whole post took an afternoon off last Thursday to enjoy the 12th Cavalry band and minstrel show from Fort Robinson, under supervision of Capt. L. W. Oliver, regimental adjutant. They performed in Sturgis Wednesday night and came out here the following day. The band concert early in the afternoon was greatly appreciated by our garrison, who have been without a band all winter. Later, the amusing minstrel show, accompanied by the band, played before almost the entire garrison. Much credit is due to Chief Musician Scully. A good sum was realized for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Such a performance is a rare treat to us and we hope they will come again; but their bill states that this is their "last appearance in America, on account of a pressing engagement in Mexico."

Target practice began Wednesday, but a strong wind has prevented much work so far. First Sergt. William W. Ball, of Troop I, has been promoted to sergeant major, vice Ferrer, whose enlistment expired last week, and Sergt. E. W. Gooch is the new first sergeant of Troop I. First Sergeant Smith, of Troop K, is on duty again after an operation for appendicitis.

Capt. and Mrs. Lowe entertained the bowling party on Monday night, with a fine Dutch luncheon. Captain Oliver, regimental adjutant, was the guest of Lieutenant Jacobs during his sojourn here. Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Jacobs were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Sickel at luncheon Thursday.

The bridge players met with Lieutenants Taubee and

Geary at the Officers' Club on Thursday evening. Major and Mrs. Edger, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Mrs. Edwards and Captains Lowe and Pinkston, made up the three tables. After the game the hosts served delicious refreshments. The children of the post spent a happy afternoon Wednesday, making May baskets at Benny Edger's home.

TORREY BARRACKS.

Torrey Barracks, Malabang, P.I., March 23, 1912.

The 2d Battalion, 8th Inf., disembarked from the transport Sherman on March 9 at Malabang, relieving the 1st Battalion of the 3d Infantry, who are to sail for the States.

Capt. H. V. Evans, 8th Inf., in command of Companies E and H, marched via Vicars to Camp Keithley to assist in disarming the Moros. Mamington, a much sought after datto, was brought into Torrey Barracks March 10. His capture will end a chase begun many months ago.

The organization of the Colonial Army will cause the 8th Infantry to remain indefinitely in the Philippines.

Lieut. J. R. McGinnis, 6th Inf., is turning over all the post property to Lieut. F. F. Scowden, 8th Inf. Lieut. M. C. Gustin, P.S., was the guest of the Malabang Club on March 16, en route to Camp Keithley. Capt. J. A. Paegelow, P.S., reported on March 17, awaiting examination by a board to meet here in a few days. Lieutenant Armstrong, P.S., with a detachment of Philippine Scouts passed through here on the 19th to join in the pursuits of the Moros around Keithley.

There is a fine fresh water swimming pool here which is being much enjoyed by both the officers and ladies, also a good tennis court, which is not being overlooked. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis are settled in Nipa quarters and are entertaining Mrs. Evans during Captain Evans' stay in the field. Mrs. Creary will join Captain Creary in a few days. They have taken quarters in the wooden row. Captain Bingham has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Giddings. Everyone is getting settled and the post is again taking on a look of permanency—with tropical plants, Jolo lanterns, native mats and wicker chairs, the porches are certainly cozy and comfortable.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf., will tour through India before returning to the States. Lieut. and Mrs. Ursula M. Diller, 3d Inf., will join friends in Manila for a trip around the world. Mrs. Van Wormer will return from a visit in Zamboanga in a few days.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 30, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell entertained informally at supper April 21 for Mr. and Mrs. Montaigne, Miss Fuller, Mr. Powell and Capt. and Mrs. Kelley Parsons. Mrs. George I. Gunkel has returned to the garrison from a delightful week spent in Cincinnati. Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps, was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher while making a sanitary inspection of the post. Miss Doris Rankin and Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown were guests of Lieutenant Cruse at a theater party last week.

Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons entertained delightfully last Tuesday at bridge, Mrs. Mooney winning first prize and Miss Cole the consolation. Mrs. Alfred Thompson served and Mrs. Montaigne poured. Many Columbus people were present. The garrison guests were Mesdames Thompson, Billingslea, Joyce, Brown, Leisenring, Gunkel, Caldwell, Talbot, Drysdale and Guthrie.

William A. Dodd, son of Col. George A. Dodd, is with his parents during his examination for entrance to the Military Academy. Lieutenant Shields has returned from Washington, where he successfully passed his examination for a captaincy. Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Lieutenants Cruse, Büttgenbach and Shields were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benson Hedges at a buffet supper last Sunday. Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse is confined to his quarters with an attack of rheumatism. John Randolph, jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph, celebrated the sixth anniversary of his birth by entertaining his little friends at a party. In the center of the dining table stood a wigwam and Indians; at one end of the table was the birthday cake with six tiny pink candles and a candle at each little guest's place. The favors were buckets and shovels, the buckets filled with candy. All received a gift. An elephant party was given; Mabel Billingslea and Henderson Butler, putting the trunk nearest its proper place, won prizes. Other little guests present were Joe Butler, Master Brooks, Sara Billingslea, Geneva and Carlisle Christie, Martie and Leroy Ashbrook, Charles Kilbourne, Janet and Catherine Kilbourne, Billy Brown, Beverly and Basil Rittenhouse.

Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne left last Monday night for his new post at Fort Wayne, Mich. Mrs. Kilbourne and son Charles will remain here for a while.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 1, 1912.

Recent orders make many changes in our post, and the "early settlers" are fast being chosen from our midst. Capt. Alfred M. Mason ordered from the 76th to the 112th Company, C.A.C., will move with his family to Fort Du Pont, Del. Capt. Adam F. Casad has been assigned to the 76th Company. Two years ago Captain Casad was ordered from here, but will be cordially greeted upon his return with Mrs. Casad, who was a favorite socially. Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, ordered to Fort Hancock, is expected soon. Lieut. Harry T. Pillans, detailed for service in the Ordnance Department, leaves soon for his new station.

Many of the officers and their wives leave on the boat at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, May 2, to attend a hop at Fort Wadsworth, given by the officers of that post. Mrs. Mason entertained on Monday with bridge, when the prize was won by Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Yates was bridge hostess on Friday, and the prize went to Mrs. Pierce for best score. Mrs. Pelot spent last Friday in the post bidding farewell to friends before leaving for the summer months in her home in Missouri.

Capt. and Mrs. Moody gave a dinner on the evening of the 25th in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd. Mrs. Moody is spending a part of this week in New York city as the guest of Miss Vermilye. Miss Pillans will remain the guest of her brother during the rest of his service in this post.

At the Y.M.C.A. building moving pictures are shown regularly every Monday for the enlisted men and their families, and on Tuesday evening for the officers and families. A small admission fee is charged which fund buys the films. An interesting number have been shown this week.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 30, 1912.

On Monday afternoon a baseball game was played between the married officers of the regiment and the bachelors, resulting in the married officers' victory. The teams were composed of: Married officers—Captains White, Buchan, Myers, Morris, Biddle, Miller, Lieutenants Koch, Holderness, Kennedy; bachelors—Lieutenants Hemphill, Foley, Dillman, Chipman, Aleshire, Schwenck, O'Neil, Brady, Dr. Uri.

Major John W. Heard is spending a ten days' leave in New York city. There was an informal hop Monday evening in the administration building. Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained with a supper after the hop for Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Myers, Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross. Dr. and Mrs. Mueller returned to the post Tuesday, after spending two weeks in Washington. Mrs. Brownlee had the Post Bridge Club at her house on Wednesday, when the prize, a picture frame, was won by Mrs. Willis V. Morris.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts was here Thursday inspecting the post. Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Capt.

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and Mrs. David H. Biddle, Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Blockson and Lieutenant Hemphill. Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan had as dinner guests on Friday Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Harbach, of Des Moines.

The polo game Saturday between the married officers and the bachelors was won by the married officers, the score being 6 to 2. Those playing were: Married officers—1 Lieutenant Holderness, 2 Lieutenant Koch, 3 Captain Morris, back Lieutenant Kennedy. Bachelors—1 Lieutenant Foley, 2 Lieutenant Aleshire, 3 Lieutenant Schwenck, back Lieutenant Chipman. Mrs. Stanley Koch entertained at tea on Saturday after the polo game, assisted by Mrs. David H. Biddle.

Lieut. William P. J. O'Neil spent the week-end with friends in Chicago. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith entertained at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., May 2, 1912.

A jolly party from here went to the circus on Friday night, and after the show ended up at Hickey's restaurant and Cabaret show in Brooklyn. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Dr. and Mrs. Hallett. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. McKie gave a "Bohemian dinner" at "Little Hungary" in New York in honor of the eighth wedding anniversary of Capt. and Mrs. Hayes. Other guests were Miss Marie McMillan Brown, of Washington, and Mr. Lewis Baxter, of New York.

Capt. S. D. Embick reported for duty on Sunday and is staying with Major and Mrs. Williams. He has selected the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Jenkins. After the bowling Monday there were two supper parties. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick entertained Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. Hallett, Lieut. and Mrs. Grey and Lieutenant Gross, while Capt. and Mrs. Hayes entertained Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. McKie, Major Callan, Captain Sevier, Lieutenants Hall, Pirie, Crawford and Miss Brown.

Mrs. White returned Tuesday from New York, where she has been staying for the past week. Mrs. Wilby, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Hayes, left for her home in Atlanta, Ga., Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Pfisterer gave a delightful dinner at their home this evening for Major and Mrs. Hess, Dr. and Mrs. Hallett and Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., April 30, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Goode entertained on Thursday with a beautiful dinner for Colonel Adams, Colonel Miller, Major and Mrs. Farr, Captain Bryson, Captain Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Quinette, of Lawton. Mrs. Lewis Dougherty gave a charming tea in honor of Mrs. Oliphant, who has but recently arrived. Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Browne assisted.

Mrs. Dodd arrived on Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird. Lieut. and Mrs. Prince entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Miner, Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Mason. Mrs. Beverly F. Browne left on Wednesday for six weeks' visit in New York. Captain Browne and Captain Westervelt going on as far as Oklahoma City.

The Evening Bridge Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Browne, prizes being won by Capt. and Mrs. Reed and Capt. and Mrs. Corey. This being the close of the tournament, the Westervelt prize was awarded to Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Mason, a centerpiece of great beauty, with wonderful fillet and exquisite embroidery. Capt. and Mrs. Harrie F. Reed entertained on Saturday at dinner for Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ernest Hinds, and Col. John Conklin.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine boy Sunday, April 28.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 14, 1912.

Wednesday being regimental parade day for the 2d Infantry, the ladies have started a series of teas. Mrs. Peter E. Marquart entertaining the officers and ladies this week. Mrs. Ira Longanecker poured tea. Little James Mount celebrated his fourth birthday on Tuesday by a pretty party for fourteen children of the garrison. The gift-pond in the center of the table proved an attraction for the little ones. Mrs. Adams has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook, Fort Shafter, for the week-end. Mrs. B. H. Watkins and daughter, Narcissa, left on the Sheridan for a visit to Mrs. Watkins' mother, Mrs. Burns, of Chicago.

Major and Mrs. William R. Cruikshank had as dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin and Col. H. C. Benson. Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Williard entertained at a pretty dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Christy and Mrs. Bright. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales have as their house guest Miss Case, of Honolulu. Tuesday they entertained at dinner Major E. V. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Minnie, Miss Case, Lieutenant Heffernan and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurance O. Mathews gave a chafing-dish supper Sunday evening for Dr. and Mrs. James R. Mount,

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Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Herschler entertained the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club this week. Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure have taken Major and Mrs. William R. Cruikshank's place, as they are leaving on the Sheridan for Fort Sill.

The regular services in the new post chapel are well attended. Easter Sunday the chapel was decorated with Easter lilies. The choir, composed of several young people of the post, rendered some choice selections. Miss Violet Wilder has been the house guest of Miss Nora Swanzey, of Honolulu. Mrs. George L. Morrison, who has been very ill the past week, is improving and expects to leave for her home in Detroit, Mich., on April 23. Lieutenant Colonel Benson left for the mainland on the Lurline and will probably not return to his old regiment, as he has been detached, to await orders. Colonel Benson reached his present rank after arriving at Schofield Barracks.

Mrs. Wallace B. Seales gave a delightful afternoon bridge for Miss Case, of Honolulu. Prizes fell to Mrs. Parker, Miss Hand and Mrs. Foster. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. James S. Rogers arrived on the Logan on April 12 to join Colonel Rogers, 2d Inf.

The resident mess of the 5th Cavalry entertained the officers and ladies of the post at a hop Saturday evening at the Cavalry Club which, recently remodeled, was tastefully decorated with ferns and foliage and presented a most attractive appearance. After the hop a delicious supper closed one of the pleasantest affairs of the year. Capt. F. V. Chamberlin came out from Fort Shafter for the ball game Saturday and was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke.

Baseball is one of the chief amusements and sports of the post. All organizations have caught the fever and some good games are the result. In the 2d Infantry a company league, consisting of a team from each of the eight companies, plays four games a week; the result as yet being undetermined, with Companies F and H tied for first place. On Saturday the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry met on the Infantry grounds and a spirited game resulted in a victory for the Cavalry, score 19 to 11. Lieutenants Sellick and Peyton, 1st Field Art., were umpires. The fans were out in force, and the coaching from the side lines of P. V. Chamberlin and H. O. Willard were a feature of the game. After the game the officers of the post were entertained at a smoker in the Infantry Club, where a delightful hour was spent with plenty of good stories, songs and short talks. The Cavalry has challenged the Infantry for a return game to be played on their home grounds in the near future.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., March 25, 1912.

The Evening Bridge Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. French on March 18. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford entertained at dinner March 19 for Lieut. and Mrs. Burt and Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson gave an enjoyable dinner March 23 for Capt. and Mrs. Maxey, Lieut. and Mrs. French and Lieutenants Dusenbury and Rucker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner Saturday for the Misses Paulding, Miss McCoy, Lieutenants Grieves and Farnum and Mr. McKinnon, of Iloilo. Mrs. Matile gave a very pretty luncheon March 21. The hop given March 23 had the largest attendance of any since we arrived here. There were twenty-eight guests from Iloilo.

The 1st Battalion has about finished target practice. They have been on the range since the first of the month.

The weekly ladies' night at the club, Friday, was again a huge success. Dancing and bridge were indulged in and delicious refreshments in abundance served. On Wednesday afternoon the garrison had one of our frequent grass fires to fight. This one got to within about fifty yards of some of the officers' quarters and the club. On March 16 the Panay Club gave a hop which was largely attended by the post people. On March 19 the Morning Bridge Club met at Miss Paulding's, when Mrs. Nelson won the prize.

Lieutenants Burt and Davis recently returned from a four days' hunting trip on Panay, bringing back four deer and a number of birds. On March 16 Chaplain Gladden gave the first moving picture exhibition since we have been here. The house was crowded and has been every night since.

Mrs. Mills gave a dinner March 15 for Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt and Lieut. and Mrs. Matile. Lieutenant Patterson is convalescing from his hard attack of pernicious malaria and will soon be about again. Major Jarvis recently returned from Manila, where he went to see Mrs. Jarvis safely off for the States, for her health.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in temporary command. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.

The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray. Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler will assume command on June 15, 1912. Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., in temporary command.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho. Troops C and D, in the Yosemite National Park, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to leave Manila for United States about May 15, 1912. Hqrs. and 1st Squadron and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and 2d and 3d Squadrons to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, Eagle Pass, Texas; G, Marfa, Texas; H, Sanderson, Texas.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troop A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops G, H and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Ft. Douglas, Ariz.; Troops I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; M, Nogales, Ariz.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and 1st and 2d Squadrons at Ft. Clark, Texas; 3d Squadron, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

37th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson, Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

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96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

BORDEN'S Malted Milk

(IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE)

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Malted Milk Dept.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

New York



27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio, of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal. The regiment will sail for Alaska June 1, 1912, to relieve the 16th Infantry. Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, will be stationed at Ft. William H. Seward; 1st Battalion, Hqrs., and Cos. A and D, to Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, to Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Hqrs., 2d Battalion, and Cos. G and H, to Ft. Lisicum, Alaska, and Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 7. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Washington will act as temporary fleet flagship until the completion of the Connecticut's overhaul, about July 1 next.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. Sailed May 2 from New Orleans, La., for Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On cruise up the Mississippi River. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William G. Maxwell. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.
Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except Warrington, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Francis Martin. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
S. FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Group.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Dewitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Charles M. Faba. At Olongapo, P.I.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Olongapo, P.I.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Santa Monica, Cal.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Olongapo, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. Sailed May 2 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Group.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Group.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 15 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bigham. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Fochow, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svors. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

China Squadron.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander.
RAINBOW, O.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Taku, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Swatow, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Hongkong, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hongkong, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Chinkiang, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.

ECZEMA BEGAN IN PIMPLES WHEN TWO WEEKS OLD

"My little girl had eczema on her face which first started to break out on her when she was two weeks old. It began in pimples, and would water and itch. It was on the back of her neck in the edge of her hair, and in between her shoulders. But it was broken out the most on her face. I doctored with two different doctors, and they did not seem to help her. Then a cousin of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. She said they cured one of her children, so I tried them, and they gave my child relief. I used a box of Cuticura Ointment and nearly a cake of Cuticura Soap, and my little girl was completely cured. She is three years old now and has not a sign of eczema. I have been keeping the Cuticura Ointment ever since and think the Cuticura Remedies are all right. I tell other people about them and how they cured my little girl." (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Clutter, Deer Lick, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, Mass., for free Cuticura booklet on treatment of skin troubles.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Wuhu, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Taku, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Guam.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route to navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Ajax has been ordered placed out of service at Boston.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. The Amphitrite is under orders to proceed to New Orleans for duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia. Send mail to New Orleans.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. Placed in commission May 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed May 2 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ISLA DE LUZON, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. En route from New Orleans, La., to St. Louis, Mo., for Missouri Naval Militia. Send mail to St. Louis.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Placed out of service May 3.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to be placed out of commission and loaned to the New Jersey Naval Militia.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wil-

liam P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Burns. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVAGO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
NEPTUNE (collier), merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed out of service May 6.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.
PEORIA (tug). Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. On cruise up Mississippi River. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Charleston, S.C. The Sterling has been ordered placed out of service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Placed out of service May 4 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WHEELING. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
POTOMAC. Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
TECUMSEH. Chief Bttn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS. Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.
Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass. The Ranger is at the Boston yard under repair.

TEST FOR YOURSELF

Mix the best cocktail you know how—test it side by side with a

Club Cocktail

No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

Club Cocktails after accurate blending of choice liquors obtain their delicious flavor and delicate aroma by ageing in wood before bottling. A new cocktail can never have the flavor of an aged cocktail.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes

AT ALL DEALERS

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
Hartford New York London



NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. The Newport is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard under repair. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of Vessels Out of Commission, Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia, and Tugs this week.]

GOETHALS'S METHOD.

The following story is told of Col. George W. Goethals, who at the time it occurred was an instructor in engineering at West Point.

One day, during a recitation, he gave out this question to a class of cadets:

"The post flagpole, sixty feet high, has fallen down. You are ordered by your commanding officer to put it up again. You have under your command a sergeant and ten privates of the Engineer Corps. How would you get the pole back into place?"

Each cadet, after long consideration and much figuring over derricks, blocks, tackle, and so on, evolved a different method.

"No," said Goethals, "you are all wrong. You would simply say: 'Sergeant, put up that flagpole!'"—Saturday Evening Post.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., report the following patents: Issued week ending April 9—Gun cleaning device, William E. Hughes; hand brace for guns, Levi S. Myers; cartridge extracting and ejecting mechanism for breech loading ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; heater for automobile torpedoes, Frank M. Leavitt; automatic controlling means for submarine vessels, Harold W. Shonnard. Issued week of April 23—Firearm, John W. Dowden; automatic pistol, Henri Rosier; torpedo launching tube, Eugene Schneider; patents issued to those in the Navy, mechanical air device for expelling water or other liquids from the heads of torpedoes to aid in the recovery thereof after firing, No. 1,023,907, Lieut. Kenneth Whiting and Lieut. James B. Howell, U.S.N. Issued week of April 30—Manufacture of cartridge cases of brass or other alloys of copper, Heinrich Ehrhardt; mariner's liquid compass, Louis A. Sherman; boat's davit and raising and lowering gear, John Graham; firearm, George W. Gruver; small arms, Georges Vander Haeghen.

Dr. Bonnette, a French army surgeon, in a curious article in *La Presse Medicale*, illustrating the physical intoxication of victory and the extent to which bodily pain can be vanquished by the sense of military triumph says, as quoted in the *Chicago Daily News*: "Members of the Old Guard raised themselves on the bleeding stumps of their amputated legs to cheer the Emperor. Dr. Larrey operated without ceasing for thirty-six hours after Eylau, and speaks of the moral exultation that raised his patients beyond the reach of pain. At Borodino he amputated the shoulder of a colonel, who at once set out to walk to France, and did the journey in three months. General Zayonchek, seventy-five years old, had his kneecap shattered by a bullet while fording the Beresina, in Russia. Although a violent snowstorm was raging, the brave old veteran had his leg amputated then and there, although the surgeons could give only three minutes to the operation. He was placed in a sledge and taken to Vilna, where he lived to the age of eighty-six years."

The use of boiling water to clean rifle barrels is to be tested in the British army in the course of the next musketry season. This method of cleansing is due to the desire to lessen the wear of rifle barrels through the constant cleaning with the pull-through and gauzing made necessary by the repeated sweating of the barrel after ball firing. Boiling water is said to have a beneficial effect upon barrels even if used only some hours after firing. For the tests in the first year stoves are to be used, together with field kitchens constructed on the ranges.

LETTER NO. 29. MAY 11, 1912.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY INSTRUCTIONS

TYPE B-2

Ignition, Lighting and Electric Warning Signal Battery

Inspection on Arrival

When battery is unpacked, raise filler cap on each cell and determine if solution is at proper level. Close cap after inspection.

The level should be one-half inch above plates.

If solution is low in any cells, hold entire battery out of service and advise us fully.

Despite precaution of packing and labelling, cases are sometimes cap-sized in transit, and solution spilled.

Caution

Gas may be present in cells. Do not use match, candle or other open flame to inspect.

Electrical Data

Capacity, ampere hours - 40

Normal charge and discharge rate (amperes) - 8

Normal Charge

If battery has been practically discharged, the normal charge is for seven hours at 8 amperes.

Note

The EDISON BATTERY can be put on charge at any time, regardless of how much or how little of previous charge has been used.

Also it may be taken off charge and used at any time, regardless of whether it is fully charged or not.

Boosting

The battery may be "boosted" for 15 minutes at 32 amperes or 30 minutes at 24 amperes or 60 minutes at 16 amperes thereby materially adding to the



charge in a few minutes.

Overcharging

Give battery an overcharge for 12 hours at 8 amperes once every six months.

Low Rate Charging

To secure best results, do not charge at less than normal rate at any time.

Ventilation

Open battery box when charging.

Watering

Replenish cells with *distilled water* when necessary, to keep solution level above tops of plates.

Before charging, always replenish cells to proper level with distilled water.

Do not spill water onto cells or trays at any time.

Be sure to close filler caps imme-

diately after filling or testing for solution level.

Use only distilled water for replenishing solution.

Never use any potash to replenish solution.

Do not put any acid into Edison cells.

To Change Solution

About a year from receipt of battery order 5 pounds of new solution from us, costing you only 40 cents f.o.b. Factory. On receipt of new solution remove battery from box. Empty solution from cells by inverting tray. Do not spill solution onto cans or tray. Refill with new solution *at once*, using glass funnel. Put on charge for twelve hours at 8 ampere rate.

Cleanliness

The most important of all is that the cells and trays be kept **CLEAN**. The cans are of metal. If water, potash or dirt is allowed to collect on cans and tray, the cans will be injured. If kept clean, they will last for many years.

To clean, always remove battery from box.

Clean out box before replacing battery.

Connections

When replacing trays, after cleaning, clean tapered poles and connectors to maintain good contact.

Caution

Never lay a tool or any piece of metal on tops of cells.

GUARANTEE

TYPE B-2 BATTERY No. _____

THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY hereby GUARANTEES this Battery as follows:

1. Any defect in workmanship or material which may develop within a period of **ONE YEAR** from the date of shipment by us, will be corrected free of charge.

2. If at any time within a period of **FIVE YEARS** of the date of said shipment by us, any of the cells of this Battery are found to be incapable of developing full rated capacity, under normal conditions, we will, at our discretion, either replace them with other cells of full rated capacity, or repair such cells to restore their full rated capacity, free of charge, f.o.b. our Works.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER:

That all cells of this battery are cared for and operated in accordance with our standard printed instructions.

DATE _____

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CO.
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There are many type B-2, 40 ampere hour 6-1/2 volt EDISON BATTERIES in use aboard the launches, whale boats, etc., of the Army and Navy, for purposes of ignition and lighting.

It has been suggested by several electricians of the Service that publication of these instructions would prove of value to those having these batteries under their care.

I suggest, therefore, that this page be filed for reference.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, 149 LAKESIDE AVENUE, ORANGE N.J.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. May 21, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4452: Asbestos plaster paper, packing, millboard and felting, magnesia pipe covering, magnesia cement, asbestos cement, magnesia blocks.—Sch. 4508: Strip and sheet gum gasket, hose washers.—Sch. 4509: Lighting and power wire.—Sch. 4510: White pine boards.—Sch. 4512: Windowglass, white cotton tape, white table felt.—Sch. 4513: Lavatories, etc., urinals, steel bolts and nuts, combination lock and latches, nails, blacksmiths' forges.—Sch. 4514: Muntz metal sheathing.—Sch. 4517: Brass rods and nuts.—Sch. 4519: Black metal buckles, silesias, silk, checks, silk laces, silk binding.—Sch. 4522: Chairs.—Sch. 4525: T. bleware, fresh-water laundry soap, chinaware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-29-12